DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Reductions in House Bill Below Budget Estimates for 1937

(Page and line numbers refer to H.R. 11418 as reported out by House Committee)

Amendment No.	Page No.	Line No.	Item	House Reduction below 1937 Budget
			OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:	
(1)	2	7	Salaries (for necessary additional assistance in Offices of Personnel, Accounts, and Operations)..	$20,960
(2)	5	12	Miscellaneous Expenses (travel expenses of field inspectors).	1,500
			Total	22,460
			OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR:	
(3)	7	9	Salaries and Expenses (elimination of existing positions of 5 attorneys and 3 stenographers). . . .	29,072
			LIBRARY:	
(4)	9	12	Salaries and Expenses (for purchase of needed books)	1,994
			WEATHER BUREAU:	
(5)	21	24	Aerology:	
			Extension of commercial airways meteorological service	88,600
			Upper-air soundings investigations	12,000
			Total	100,600
			BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:	
(5A)	23	12	Introductory Paragraph, Salaries and Expenses: (Insert provision to cover receipt of monies for special inspection of livestock).	- - - -
(6)	24	16	Animal Husbandry:	
			For more effective use of facilities at Beltsville Research Center and Glendale (Ariz.) Poultry Station	35,000
			For development of true-breeding studs of mares and jacks	15,000
(7)	27	14	Eradicating Cattle Ticks (House Committee reduction below Budget and below 1936)	100,000
(8)	28	20	Inspection and Quarantine (House Committee reduction below Budget estimate and below 1936).	22,479
(9)	29	4	Meat Inspection (House Committee reduction below Budget and below 1936)	193,882
(10)	29	16	Packers and Stockyards Act (administration of provisions of amendment to Act regulating live poultry)	46,900

Amendment No.	Page No.	Line No.	Item		House Reduction below 1937 Budget
			BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY: - Continued.		
(10A)	30	20	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Strike out limitation on expenditures in case of emergency, inserted in House Bill)		- - -
			Total		$413,261
			BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY:		
(11)	32	20	Dairy Investigations:		
			Dairy cattle nutrition investigations		$7,000
			Dairy herd improvement association records. . .		22,000
			Total		29,000
			BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY:		
(12)	36	13	Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases (breeding hardy, disease-resistant peaches, apples, pears, & grapes).		25,000
(12A)	39	23	Personal Services in District of Columbia (to cover salaries of gardeners)		- - -
			Total		25,000
			FOREST SERVICE:		
(13)	42	24	General Administrative Expenses (for strengthening the general administrative organization of the Forest Service)		66,137
(14)	45	22	National Forest Administration		1,780,774
			Timber use	$215,823	
			Forest-fire prevention and preparedness	279,002	
			Protection against tree insects . .	50,000	
			Protection against tree diseases. .	360,286	
			Grazing use	100,000	
			Grazing surveys and plans	50,000	
			Recreation and land use	100,000	
			Recreational surveys and plans. . .	50,000	
			Fish and game protection.	87,726	
			Fish and game surveys and plans.. .	37,937	
			Construction of structural improvements	100,000	
			Maintenance of structural improvements	200,000	
			Construction of nonstructural improvements	100,000	
			General surveys and maps.	50,000	
(15)	47	14	Range Investigations:		
			Grazing management investigations in California and Pacific Northwest		20,000
			Artificial reseeding investigations in intermountain region		7,500

Amendment No.	Page No.	Line No.	Item	House Reduction below 1937 Budget
			FOREST SERVICE: - Continued.	
(16)	47	17	Forest Products:	
			Strength of wood investigations	$62,000
			Wood seasoning and physical properties investigations	15,000
			Wood preservation studies	23,000
			Timber harvesting studies (reduced by House Committee to amount of 1935 allotment)	9,339
(17)	47	19	Forest Survey (Reduction below 1936)	100,000
(18)	47	21	Forest Economics:	
			Studies of social and economic problems involved in adjustment of forest land use in California foothills	8,000
			Private forestry investigations	40,000
(19)	48	4	Plains Tree Planting (providing for continuation of plains shelterbelt project; included in Estimates under "Forest Influences".	1,000,000
(20)	49	9	Forest-Fire Cooperation (extension of systematic fire protection to State and privately-owned timberlands now unprotected or inadequately protected).	152,750
(20A)	50	15	Passenger-Carrying vehicles (restore Budget estimate)	- - -
			Total	3,284,500
			BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS:	
(21)	53	12	Agricultural Fires and Explosive Dusts (investigations in the causes and control of farm fires)	$10,000
(21A)	53	13-16	Naval Stores Investigations (substitute Budget language for language in House Bill).	- - - -
(22)	53	20	Soil Survey (soil survey of rural areas where problems of land use are critical)	80,000
(23)	54	2	Soil Chemical and Physical Investigations (coordination of soil tests for agronomic control) . . .	10,000
			Total	100,000
			BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:	
(24)	55	17	General Administrative Expenses (for additional library assistance)	2,000
(25)	57	13	Forest Insects:	
			Surveys of forested areas to locate incipient infestations of bark beetle and other major forest-tree insects, with a view to control. .	22,420
			Investigations of insects attacking shade trees and hardy shrubs	6,000
(26)	60	24	Transit Inspection (to strengthen inspection service on interstate movement of quarantined plant products).	15,000
			Total.	45,420

Amendment No.	Page No.	Line No.	Item	House Reduction below 1937 Budget
			BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY:	
(27)	63	19	General Administrative Expenses (for improving the business organization of the Bureau).	$45,405
(28)	64	19	Biological Investigations (extension of game management surveys).	30,000
(29)	65	9	Protection of Migratory Birds:	
			For more adequate enforcement of Migratory Bird Treaty Act.	33,000
			Investigations of distribution, migration, and abundance of migratory game and other birds protected by Migratory Bird Treaty Act	10,000
(30)	66	21	Maintenance of Mammal and Bird Reservations:	
			Maintenance of mammal reservations	20,200
			Maintenance of new bird refuges acquired under special funds.	50,000
(31)	67	23	Migratory-Bird Conservation Refuges (investigations of diseases of birds).	9,800
			Total.	198,405
			BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:	
(32)	74	12	Agricultural Engineering Investigations:	
			Cotton-production machinery investigations. . . .	10,000
			Cotton-ginning machinery investigations.	19,000
			Total	29,000
			BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:	
(33)	75	11	Farm Management and Practice (For study of population migration in rural areas)	10,000
(34)	76	11	Marketing and Distributing Farm Products (Analyses and statistical research on agricultural conditions and trends with respect to tobacco and oils and fats).	12,500
(35)	76	24	Crop and Livestock Estimates (for inaugurating comprehensive reports on poultry and eggs). . . .	25,000
(36)	82	11	United States Grain Standards Act (for additional equipment, increased travel allowance, and other expenses necessary for efficient service).	15,000
(37)	82	17	United States Warehouse Act (expansion of work of inspecting and licensing warehouses for grain and cotton).	10,000
			Total.	72,500
			GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATION:	
(38)	84	11	Enforcement of Grain Futures Act (additional assistance at Chicago and New York offices for more effective enforcement of this law).	5,140

Amendment No.	Page No.	Line No.	Item	House Reduction below 1937 Budget
			FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION:	
(39)	85	23	Enforcement of Food and Drugs Act (for strengthening the enforcement of this law).	$524,620
(40)	87	(a)	Sea Food Inspectors (new item to provide inspectors for sea-food packing plants).	80,000
(40A)	87	18	D. C. Salary limitation (contingent on No. 39). . .	- - -
(40B)	87	20	Passenger Vehicle Authorization (contingent on No. 39).	- - -
			Total.	604,620
			SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:	
(41)	89	13	General Administrative Expenses (to meet minimum needs for personnel in Washington office; Budget estimate is $112,750 less than allotments available under emergency funds for 1936).	26,250
(42)	89	21	Soil and Moisture Conservation and Land-Use Investigations (research program requested in Budget estimates represents a reduction of $188,198 below available funds - regular and emergency - for 1936).	852,996
(43)	90	5	Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations, Demonstrations, and Information (Budget estimates provide a reduction for this work of $8,987,361 below available funds for 1936).	4,151,489
			Total.	5,030,735
			MISCELLANEOUS:	
(44)	92	21	Beltsville Research Center (for general management and maintenance of service facilities at this station).	50,000
(45)	94	21	Forest Roads and Trails (the Budget estimate provides for $3,500,000 of the unappropriated portion of the $10,000,000 for 1936 authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934, and $4,500,000 of the 1937 authorization of $10,000,000 for 1937).	917,400
			Total.	967,400
			Grand Total	10,959,107

(a) Insert between lines 16 and 17.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SENATE AMENDMENTS IN 1937 AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Senate amendment number	Item	Senate bill compared with House bill
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:	
	Salaries:	
1	For necessary additional assistance in Office of Personnel, Accounts, and Operations	+ $20,960
2	Providing that funds available for field work may be used for the purchase of arms and ammunition.	
3	Miscellaneous Expenses: Travel expenses of field inspectors	+ 1,500
4	Changes total, Office of the Secretary.	
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR:	
5	Changes total, Office of the Solicitor (continuation of existing positions of 5 attorneys and 3 stenographers). .	+ 29,072
6	Changes total, District of Columbia salary limitation.	
	LIBRARY:	
7	Salaries and Expenses: For purchase of needed books. . . .	+ 1,994
	EXTENSION SERVICE:	
	Payments to States, Hawaii, and Alaska:	
8	For cooperative agricultural extension work under Smith-Lever Act	+ 395,000
9	For cooperative agricultural extension work in States and Hawaii (and eliminates House provision that total allotment to each State for cooperative extension work shall not be less than for 1936). . . .	+ 250,000
10	Changes total, Payment to States, Hawaii, and Alaska.	
11	Changes total, Extension Service.	
12	Changes Grand total, Office of the Secretary.	
	WEATHER BUREAU:	
13	Aerology:	
	Strengthening of commercial airways meteorological service	+ 88,600
	Upper-air soundings investigations.	+ 12,000
14	Changes total, Weather Bureau.	
15	Authorizing the training of not to exceed ten employees annually, at civilian institutions, in advanced methods of meteorological science.	
	BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:	
16	Introductory Paragraph, Salaries and Expenses: Provides for receipt of monies for special inspection of livestock.	

Senate amendment number	Item	Senate bill compared with House bill
	BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY - Continued.	
17	Animal Husbandry:	
	For more effective use of facilities at Beltsville Research Center and Glendale (Ariz.) Poultry Station. .	+ $35,000
	For development of true-breeding studs of mares and jacks	+ 15,000
18	Eradicating Cattle Ticks: Restoring House Committee reduction below Budget and below 1936.	+ 100,000
19	Inspection and Quarantine: Restoring House Committee reduction below Budget estimate and below 1936.	+ 22,479
20	Meat Inspection: Restoring House Committee reduction below Budget estimate and below 1936.	+ 193,882
21	Packers and Stockyards Act: Administration of provisions of amendment to Act regulating live poultry	+ 46,900
22	Foot-and-Mouth Disease: Strikes out limitation on expenditures in case of emergency, inserted in House bill.	
23	Changes total, Bureau of Animal Industry.	
	BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY:	
24	Dairy Investigations:	
	Dairy cattle nutrition investigations	+ 7,000
	Dairy herd improvement association records.	+ 22,000
25	Changes total, Bureau of Dairy Industry.	
	BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY:	
26	Cereal Crops and Diseases: Laboratory for soft wheat investigations (elimination of House increase).	- 15,000
27	Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases:	
	Breeding hardy, disease-resistant peaches, apples, pears, and grapes.	+ 25,000
	Pecan investigations.	+ 6,000
	Tomato plant diseases	+ 30,000
28	Changes total, Bureau of Plant Industry.	
29	Changes total, District of Columbia salary limitation (to cover salaries of gardners).	
	FOREST SERVICE:	
30	General Administrative Expenses: For strengthening the general administrative organization of the Forest Service	+ 66,137
	National Forest Administration:	
31	Change in sub-total, contingent on action on Senate amendment number 41.	
32	do.	
33	do.	
34	do.	
35	do.	
36	do.	
37	do.	

Senate amendment number	Item		Senate bill compared with House bill
	FOREST SERVICE - Continued.		
	National Forest Administration - continued.		
38	Change in sub-total contingent on action on Senate amendment number 41.		
39	do.		
40	do.		
41	National Forest Administration		+$1,780,774 *
	* The increases contained in amendments 31 - 40, for National Forest Administration, are for the following projects:		
	Timber use	$215,823	
	Forest-fire prevention and preparedness	279,002	
	Protection against tree insects . .	50,000	
	Protection against tree diseases . .	360,286	
	Grazing use	100,000	
	Grazing surveys and plans	50,000	
	Recreation and land use	100,000	
	Recreational surveys and plans . . .	50,000	
	Fish and game protection	87,726	
	Fish and game surveys and plans . .	37,937	
	Construction of structural improvements	100,000	
	Maintenance of structural improvements	200,000	
	Construction of nonstructural improvements	100,000	
	General surveys and maps	50,000	
	Total	1,780,774	
42	Range Investigations:		
	Grazing management investigations in California and Pacific Northwest		+ 20,000
	Artificial reseeding investigations in intermountain region		+ 7,500
43	Forest Products:		
	Strength of wood investigations		+ 62,000
	Wood seasoning and physical properties investigations		+ 15,000
	Wood preservation studies		+ 23,000
	Timber harvesting studies (reduced by House Committee to amount of 1935 allotment)		+ 9,339
	Increase above Budget estimate for forest products investigations		+ 391,639

Senate amendment number	Item	Senate bill compared with House bill
	FOREST SERVICE - Continued.	
44	Forest Survey: Restores reduction made by House below 1936..	+ $100,000
45	Forest Economics:	
	Studies of social and economic problems involved in adjustment of forest land use in California foothills....	+ 8,000
	Private forestry investigations.....	+ 40,000
46	Plains Tree Planting:	
	Providing for continuation of plains shelterbelt project; included under "Forest Influences".....	+1,000,000
47	Strikes out limitation on the continuation of the shelterbelt project.	
48	Changes total, Salaries and Expenses.	
49	Forest Fire Cooperation: Extension of systematic fire protection to State and privately-owned timberlands now unprotected or inadequately protected.....	+ 152,750
50	Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of forest lands.	+10,000,000
51	Changes total, Forest Service.	
52	Changes total, passenger-vehicle authorization.	
	BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS:	
52 1/2	Agricultural Fires and Explosive Dusts: Investigations in the causes and control of farm fires.....	+ 10,000
53	Naval Stores Investigations: Substitutes Budget language for language in House Bill.	
54	Soil Survey: Soil survey of rural areas where problems of land use are critical.....	+ 80,000
55	Soil Chemical and Physical Investigations: Coordination of soil tests for agronomic control.....	+ 10,000
56	Changes total, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.	
	BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:	
57	General Administrative Expenses: For additional library assistance.....	+ 2,000
58	Japanese Beetle Control: For the control and prevention of the spread of the Japanese beetle (elimination of House increase).....	- 50,000
59	Forest Insects:	
	Surveys of forested areas to locate incipient infestations of bark beetle and other major forest-tree insects, with a view to control.....	+ 22,420
	Investigations of insects attacking shade trees and hardy shrubs.....	+ 6,000
60	Dutch Elm Disease Eradication: For control and prevention of the spread of Dutch elm disease.....	+2,738,844
61	Foreign Plant Quarantines: Strikes out "and/or", inserts "and" between "port of entry" and "port of export".	
62	Changes total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.	
63	Changes total, District of Columbia salary limitation.	

Senate amendment number	Item	Senate bill compared with House bill
	BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY:	
64	General Administrative Expenses: For improving the business organization of the Bureau.	+45,405
65	Biological Investigations: Extension of game management surveys	+30,000
66	Protection of Migratory Birds:	
	For more adequate enforcement of Migratory Bird Treaty Act .	+33,000
	Investigations of distribution, migration, and abundance of migratory game and other birds protected by Migratory Bird Treaty Act.	+10,000
67	Enforcement of Alaska Game Law: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Alaska game law.	+68,404
68	Maintenance of Mammal and Bird Reservations:	
	Maintenance of mammal reservations	+20,200
	Maintenance of new bird refuges acquired under special funds	+50,000
69	Migratory-Bird Conservation Refuges: Investigations of diseases of birds	+ 9,800
70	Changes total, Bureau of Biological Survey	
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS:	
71	Federal-Aid Highway System: Canceling the authorization of $2,500,000 for the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations other than forest reservations for the fiscal year 1937, and making it applicable to the fiscal year 1938.	
	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:	
72	Agricultural Engineering Investigations:	
	Cotton-production machinery investigations.	+10,000
	Cotton-ginning machinery investigations	+19,000
73	Changes total, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.	
	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:	
74	Farm Management and Practice: For a study of population migration in rural areas.	+10,000
75	Marketing and Distributing Farm Products: Analyses and statistical research on agricultural conditions and trends with respect to tobacco and oils and fats.	+12,500
76	Crop and Livestock Estimates: For inaugurating comprehensive reports on poultry and eggs	+25,000
77	Market Inspection of Farm Products: Amending to include cottonseed.	
78	Market News Service: Amending to include cottonseed.	
79	United States Grain Standards Act: For additional technical equipment, increased travel allowance, and other expenses necessary for efficient service	+15,000
80	United States Warehouse Act: Expansion of work of inspecting and licensing warehouses for grain and cotton	+10,000
81	Changes total, Salaries and Expenses.	
82	Changes total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics	

Senate amendment number	Item	Senate bill compared with House bill
	GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATION:	
83	Enforcement of Grain Futures Act; Additional assistance at Chicago and New York offices for more effective enforcement of this law.	+ $5,140
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION:	
84	Enforcement of Food and Drugs Act: For strengthening the enforcement of this law	+524,620
85	Sea-food Inspectors; New item to provide inspectors for sea-food packing plants	+ 80,000
86	Changes total, Food and Drug Administration.	
87	Changes total, District of Columbia salary limitation.	
88	Changes total, passenger-vehicle authorization.	
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:	
89	General administrative expenses: To meet minimum needs for personnel in Washington office.	+ 76,250
90	Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations: Research program.	+852,996
91	Soil and moisture conservation, operation, demonstrations, and information: Conservation program.	+9,101,489
92	Changes total, Soil Conservation Service.	
93	Changes total, District of Columbia salary limitation.	
94	Changes total, passenger-vehicle authorization.	
	MISCELLANEOUS:	
95	Elimination of Diseased Cattle, Department of Agriculture: Increases funds available for the elimination of diseased cattle, etc., from $17,500,000 to $25,228,000.	
	Forest roads and trails:	
96	Changes total, Forest roads and trails.	
97	Increases amount for fiscal year 1937.	+2,917,400
	Total increase as contained in Senate amendments .	31,708,994

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1937

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries

(1) Page 2, line 7: Strike out "$411,311" and insert "$432,271"; increase $20,960.

This increase of $20,960 was recommended in the Budget estimates for the purpose of providing necessary additional assistance in the several divisions of the Office of the Secretary, as follows:

(a) One administrative assistant at $3,800 and one clerk at $1,800. The large volume of transactions handled in the Office of Personnel involving appointments, transfers, resignations, retirements, and changes due to reorganizations; the maintenance of necessary records and the preparation of required statements relative to the personnel of the Department has created a need for the additional assistance requested.

(b) One investigator at $3,500 and one stenographer at $1,620 in the Office of Investigation. These employees are urgently needed to assist the present limited force in handling investigations involving personnel and fiscal irregularities and violations of regulatory laws and in making periodical inspections of field stations and offices to discover and prevent irregularities and inefficient administration.

(c) One accountant at $3,200 and one bookkeeper at $1,800 in the Division of Accounts. The need for more analytical and accounting control reports and estimates, both regular and special, as called for in the Department and by the Treasury and the Budget Bureau and Congress, and the establishment of regional Treasury disbursing offices, have developed a situation where the work can not be kept current with the present force working overtime regularly, and serious consequences are indicated unless provision can be made for the strengthening of the force.

(d) $1,620 for an information clerk to be stationed at the 14th Street entrance of the new South building. This employee is essential in order to provide competent directory and information service for the direction of visitors and others having business to transact or seeking information concerning the activities of the various branches of the Department. The South building is seven stories in height, covers two long city blocks,

extending from Independence Avenue to C Street and from 12th to 14th Streets, and when completed will house approximately 6,000 employees. Without this service, visitors desiring to transact business are subject to much annoyance and inconvenience in locating the proper office and person.

(e) $2,000 for one clerk-draftsman, urgently needed to assist in problems relating to department housing, fire protection, mechanical installations and laboratory facilities, the study of space requirements and preparation and maintenance of adequate building plans, space charts, etc.

(f) $1,620 for an additional nurse, needed to relieve the strain upon the present inadequate emergency room staff resulting from the large concentration of departmental personnel in the new South Building and the anticipated further concentration of personnel incident to completion and occupancy of final portions of the structure during the coming fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Miscellaneous Expenses, Department of Agriculture

(2) Page 5, line 12: Strike out "$119,248" and insert "$120,748"; increase, $1,500.

The increase of $1,500 recommended in the Budget estimates will provide for travel expenses of investigators in connection with investigations of fiscal, personnel, and other irregularities, and the periodical independent inspection of Department field stations for the purpose of discovering and preventing mismanagement, irregularities, and waste of public funds. Work of this character requires extensive travel to various parts of the country, and a minimum of $1,500 increase is needed for its successful prosecution.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and Expenses

(3) Page 7, line 9: Strike out "$159,729" and insert "$188,801"; increase, $29,072.

This change will merely restore the appropriation to the amount provided for the fiscal year 1936 and continued without change in the Budget estimates for 1937. In the House Bill, the positions of five attorneys and three stenographers, aggregating $29,072, were eliminated, although no reason is given in the House Report for this reduction in the staff of the Solicitor's office.

If these reductions from the present legal force are allowed to stand, it will be absolutely impossible to carry on the work of the Office of the Solicitor in an efficient manner. In fact, instead of a reduction an increase in the force is absolutely necessary for the reason that additional regulatory statutes have been committed to the Department for enforcement during the past year.

There are 17 stenographers in the Office of the Solicitor, including two reporters and one correspondence clerk. Fourteen of them do the stenographic work for 27 lawyers. They have been unable to carry all the stenographic load, however, and the office has consequently been compelled to borrow stenographers from other branches of the Department in order properly to accomplish the work required.

The attorneys in the field service are assigned to the regional offices of the Forest Service. If one attorney is eliminated it means that one regional office must be without a law officer. This will result in delaying the legal work for that office, since it would have to be referred elsewhere. These offices have had law officers assigned to them for more than 25 years. Originally there were two law officers at each regional office but in recent years only one has been assigned.

It is obvious, therefore, that the reductions indicated would very seriously impair the conduct of the legal work of the Department.

Note. - If the foregoing reduction is restored, the limitation on expenditures for personal services in the District of Columbia should be raised from $134,606 to $159,001 (page 7, line 9).

LIBRARY

Salaries and Expenses

(4) Page 9, line 12: Strike out "$101,806" and insert "$103,800"; increase, $1,994.

The House Bill provides for an increase of $1,994 in the Library's book fund out of a total of $3,988 recommended in the Budget estimates for this purpose.

During the past four years the amount available for the purchase of books and periodicals has been much reduced, the amount available for 1933 to 1935 being approximately $10,000 less than in the fiscal year 1932, and in 1936 approximately $5,000 less. The funds have been insufficient to meet the increased demands from the various offices of the Department for books and periodicals. As a result, their work has been hampered, for books and periodicals are the office tools of scientists and economists and are equally as necessary as microscopes and other scientific apparatus. It has been impossible to get even ordinary reference books and it has been necessary to curtail seriously the acquisition of new scientific books and periodicals. The full amount of the increase allowed in the Budget is therefore urgently needed not only for new material as published but also to help in filling in the gaps of the past four years.

To fulfill its functions and give satisfactory service, the Library must be able to provide the reference books which are needed and the scientific books and periodicals giving the results of the work of other investigators all over the world, since the advancement of science is preeminently a cooperative undertaking.

WEATHER BUREAU

Aerology

(5) Page 21, line 24: Strike out "$1,443,789" and insert "$1,544,389"; increase, $100,600.

The purpose of this amendment is (1) to restore the full increase of $288,600 contained in the Budget estimates for strengthening the commercial airways meteorological service, of which $200,000 was provided in the House Bill, leaving $88,600 disallowed; and (2) to restore the $12,000 reduction made in the House Bill below the Budget estimate of $52,000 for upper-air soundings investigations.

1. The airway service is in a precarious state, owing to the fact that appropriations for Aerology have been reduced more than $300,000 during a period when the Federal airways were expanded 28 percent and the passenger mileage flown by air transport operators increased enormously. A much denser network of reporting stations is absolutely essential to insure accurate and timely warnings of impending weather changes six to eight hours in advance. The funds requested to be restored under this item, namely, $88,600, will make possible the establishment of additional stations from which reports are required, as well as an increase in the number of reports from stations already in operation.

2. Definite improvement in the accuracy of forecasts, both for airway service and for other lines of activity, is being realized from the study and application of upper-air data from airplane soundings. Experience indicates, however, that the number of places at which airplane soundings are made is altogether too small, and the purpose of the increase of $12,000 above the amount allowed by the House is to make possible the establishment of one additional place for airplane soundings in a region wholly uncovered at the present time.

In connection with both of the above items, it is desired to point out that, at recent hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Aircraft Investigations of the Commerce Committee, statements were made by several witnesses severely criticizing the Government for not having maintained a meteorological service in sufficient detail and completeness to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing traffic along the airways. The need of a denser network of observing stations to make possible more detailed and accurate forecasts was particularly emphasized. These statements confirm the views of the Weather Bureau and fully justify the urgent request that is submitted herein for restoration of $100,600 to bring the appropriation to the figure approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal Industry Inspectors' Expenses

(5A)
Page 23, line 12: After the semicolon, insert the following new matter:

> and the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, owner, agent of, or dealer in livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other animal products, may, in his discretion, make inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid;

Since 1907 the Bureau of Animal Industry has been handling regulatory work for importers, exporters, packers, and other dealers in livestock, hides, skins, meats, and other animal products and has been requiring those private firms or individuals to pay any travel expenses incident to such regulatory work. The attention of this Department has just been called to a provision of law (Public No. 381, approved March 3, 1917, 39 Stat. 1106) which appears to prohibit this practice. A decision of the Comptroller General of the United States indicates that this practice is illegal unless specific legislative authorization has been made for it.

There are a large number of exporters, importers, packers, and other dealers in livestock and animal products who are required to have inspections made by the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry. If the Bureau were to render such regulatory services at points where no inspectors were stationed without charging the private firm or individual with the costs involved, unreasonable demands would be made upon it. The requirement that private firms or individuals pay the costs involved has kept the requests for such inspection service within reasonable limits. As a consequence, it has been possible for the limited force available in the Bureau to handle the work involved.

It is not only reasonable but highly desirable, however, that the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry should in many instances leave their headquarters and make the inspections at some other location. The cost of moving a herd of cattle from an inland point to a coast city or to one of the cities on the Canadian or Mexican borders would be far heavier than the cost of having the inspector go to the place where cattle are located. The danger of the livestock becoming infected if brought to large export centers before being examined, immunized, or otherwise treated by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry is also great. Such a practice would also cause severe complications in the event such livestock had to be rejected for shipment. It frequently happens that livestock or animal products are being imported into the United States at localities

where no inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is stationed, and it is highly desirable to permit such importers to pay the expense of sending an inspector to those points rather than have the entire shipment of livestock or animal products sent to the headquarters of the inspector.

There are many precedents for the practice of charging private firms for the cost of rendering special services of this character. Under provisions of law (U.S.C., title 15, sec. 276), the National Bureau of Standards is authorized to charge for special investigations, comparisons, etc., made for private firms or individuals. The Reclamation Service is authorized (U.S.C., title 43, sec. 395) to make investigations, surveys, or do other development work for private firms and charge them with the cost of such work; the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is authorized (U.S.C., title 5, sec. 601A) to render special statistical services and prepare special commodity, technical, or other bulletins for private firms or individuals, charging them for such special services. The Food and Drug Administration of this Department is authorized (U.S.C., title 21, sec. 14A) to designate supervisory inspectors to examine and inspect premises, equipment, methods, etc., used by producers of sea foods and to charge such firms or individuals with the cost of the supervisory inspection and examination, together with reasonable costs of administration incurred for such services.

In view of the desirability of having specific legislative authority for this practice of charging firms for expenses incurred for inspections, which has been in effect but without definite legislative sanction for so long, it is recommended that this provision be inserted in the Act Making Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal Husbandry

(6) Page 24, line 16: Strike out "$758,503" and insert "$808,503"; increase $50,000.

This increase of $50,000 was included in the Budget estimates and is made up of three items, as follows:

1. $31,500 to provide for necessary additional fuel, electric current, water, janitor labor, and engineering services and for the purchase of scientific instruments and supplies, in order to make effective use of the new animal-husbandry laboratory at the Beltsville Research Center.

2. $3,500 for necessary labor for proper maintenance of the new facilities provided under emergency funds for the Poultry Experiment Station at Glendale, Arizona.

3. $15,000 for investigations in the development of true-breeding studs of mares and jacks for use in the production of superior mules of the type required in various farm operations. This work would be done in cooperation with the States, and the jacks produced would be distributed in different States, in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations, and records would be kept of their performance in producing mules with matings with different types of mares. Due to the very great shortage of desirable jacks and the importance of the mule industry to agriculture, it is believed desirable that some constructive work be undertaken which will improve the breeding qualities of jacks used for mule production.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Eradicating Cattle Ticks

(7) Page 27, line 14: Strike out "$513,940" and insert "$613,940"; increase, $100,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore a reduction of $100,000 made by the House Bill below the amount available for eradicating cattle ticks during the current fiscal year 1936 and below the Budget estimates for 1937.

A reduction of $100,000 in this appropriation will necessitate a cut of at least 85 men from the field force engaged on this project in the several Southern States. The fiscal year begins during the most active season in tick eradication and will find the Bureau in the midst of an active drive to clean up the remaining infestation in 7 counties in Florida, 36 counties in Texas, and 23 parishes in Louisiana. For various reasons the completion of this work in Louisiana has been long delayed. Recently, through assistance given the project by the allotment of emergency funds, all preliminary arrangements have been completed for the effective prosecution of the work; 2,587 dipping vats have been constructed and the dipping supplies purchased. The State of Louisiana has negotiated a loan of $200,000 to be used in this work this year. Failure to complete this work in Louisiana has long been a source of constant danger and considerable expense to the tick-free area of adjacent States. These States have been compelled to maintain quarantines and frequently must go to the expense of eradicating infestations that have leaked out of Louisiana. This condition will continue until the final clean-up in Louisiana. If the reduction of $100,000 made by the House Bill is allowed to stand, it will be necessary for the Bureau of Animal Industry to curtail its activities in Louisiana and withdraw a part of its cooperation in the midst of the active work and may jeopardize the success of the project next year.

In Puerto Rico, where no systematic tick eradication has been attempted to date, arrangements are now being completed to begin an eradication campaign which will be financed with emergency funds allotted to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Puerto Rico. The Department has been requested to direct this work and has just arranged to do so. This will necessitate an additional expenditure of approximately $20,000 a year.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Inspection and Quarantine

(8) Page 28, line 20: Strike out "$658,695" and insert "$681,174"; increase, $22,479.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore a reduction of $22,479 made by the House Bill below the Budget estimates for 1937 and below the amount available for Inspection and Quarantine during the fiscal year 1936.

During the current fiscal year additional personnel has been needed, as compared with the fiscal year 1935, due to an increased prevalence of sheep and cattle scabies which resulted from indiscriminate movements of livestock during the drought emergency; to a marked increase in the volume of imported livestock resulting from higher prices in this country and from certain provisions of the trade agreement with Canada, making necessary the assignment of additional personnel to import inspections which are mandatory under the law; and to the institution of public-stockyards inspection at two additional stockyards. The need for this personnel will be fully as great during the coming fiscal year as at present, and failure to restore the appropriation to the Budget figure and to the present appropriation would make it impossible to carry enough employees to render these additional services which are essential to the livestock industry of the country.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Meat Inspection

(9) Page 29, line 4: Strike out "$5,161,253" and insert "$5,355,135"; increase $193,882.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore a reduction of $193,882, made by the House Bill below the Budget estimates for 1937 and below the amount available for meat inspection during the fiscal year 1936.

The effect of this reduction of $193,882 in the appropriation for meat inspection would be to reduce the efficiency of the inspection as it is now regularly conducted at approximately 700 slaughtering and meat-processing establishments engaged in preparing meat and meat-food products for entry into the channels of interstate or foreign trade and to interfere with the furnishing of inspection to new establishments which are being granted this service during the current fiscal year and to meat-packing concerns as they adjust their businesses to prepare meat or meat-food products for entering into the channels of interstate or foreign trade. To furnish such inspection is mandatory under the law.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Packers and Stockyards Act

(10) Page 29, line 16: Strike out "$381,879" and insert "$428,779"; increase, $46,900.

The purpose of this increase is to restore the amount recommended in the Budget estimates and necessary for effectively administering the provisions of the amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act approved Aug. 14, 1935.

An amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act, effective Aug. 14, 1935 (Public 272, 74th Congress), authorized the Secretary to assume jurisdiction over the rates and practices of persons engaged in handling live poultry in commerce at certain markets which he might designate as coming within his jurisdiction. The reduction of $46,900 made by the House Bill in the total increase of $96,900 estimated by the Bureau of the Budget will prevent the employment of sufficient personnel to enforce effectively the provisions of the Act by curtailing hearings to inquire into the reasonableness and the lawfulness of rates and charges for services rendered and alleged violations of trade practices in connection with the receiving, marketing, selling, transportation, and feeding of live poultry.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Other Contagious Diseases of Animals

(10A)
Page 30, lines 20-21: Strike out the words "not to exceed $500,000 of".

For a number of years this paragraph has continued the availability of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $3,500,000 made in 1924 to be used in case of an emergency arising from an outbreak of foot-and-mouth or other contagious diseases of animals. The unexpended balance on June 30, 1935 was $1,315,000. No expenditures are contemplated during the fiscal year 1936 unless an emergency arises, but continuation of the availability of this fund is necessary to insure protection of the American livestock industry should an outbreak occur. The Budget estimates provided for the continuation of the availability of this unexpended balance without restriction, but the House Committee has placed a limitation of $500,000 on the amount that may be used under any possible contingency during the fiscal year 1937.

Under the terms of this item as it has been carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for a long time, the unexpended balance of the 1924 appropriation becomes available only in the case of an emergency arising from an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease or similarly dangerous communicable diseases of livestock. When such an emergency does arise, speed in assigning adequate forces and in the prompt appraisal and destruction of, and indemnification for, animals and materials destroyed is the all-important factor. If sufficient funds are not immediately available, the resultant delays would tremendously increase losses to livestock interests and the final costs of eradication. In two of the outbreaks that have occurred in the past, sums far in excess of the limitation placed in the House Bill were required. In the event of a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurring between sessions of Congress this limitation might handcap the work of eradication so seriously as to greatly prolong the campaign and jeopardize livestock in States surrounding the seat of infection. Any delay in handling the situation would also prolong the rigid quarantine necessary in such instances, with consequent heavy losses to various interests whose operations would be hampered thereby.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Dairy Investigations

(11) Page 32, line 20: Strike out "$607,099" and insert "$636,099"; increase, $29,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to provide for an increase of $29,000 included in the Budget estimates consisting of (1) $22,000 for dairy herd-improvement association investigations and (2) $7,000 for dairy-cattle nutrition investigations.

1. A total increase of $35,000 was recommended in the Budget estimates for the establishment of a system whereby the records of all cows in dairy herd-improvement associations will be permanently recorded. Provision was made for $13,000 of this amount in the House Bill, but $22,000 of the needed increase was left unprovided for. Under this item the records of cows in dairy herd-improvement associations will be studied and analyzed in order to identify and select those dairy cows and dairy sires that have the capacity to transmit to their offspring inheritance for high milk and butterfat production. Once identified, these superior animals, particularly sires, will be used extensively in order that their superior qualities may be disseminated throughout the dairy cow population. The urgent need for improvement in dairy cattle is evidenced by the fact that the average butterfat production of all dairy cows in the United States is only 158 pounds per cow per year. The cows on test in dairy herd-improvement associations have an average butterfat production of 322 pounds per cow per year. With the permanent record system in operation superior animals will be identified in great numbers. The 365,000 cows on test in dairy herd-improvement associations will serve as a national breeding herd from which superior stock may be supplied to our native dairy herd of 25 million dairy cows. This work is conducted in cooperation with the States and is fundamental to general improvement of the dairy herds of the country, both large and small.

2. The $7,000 for dairy-cattle nutrition work is needed for properly caring for an increased number of experimental animals resulting from these investigations. The capacity of the nutrition laboratories to produce effective results is restricted by the number of experimental animals used. Unless additional funds are provided, the Department is faced with the necessity of reducing the number of animals with a consequent restriction in the scope of the work being conducted. Experiments of this character must of necessity be continued for long periods of time, and results are measured largely through the offspring of the experimental animals. The disposal of any considerable number of animals would result in the loss of data which have been accumulated through years of research.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases

(12) Page 36, line 13: Strike out "$1,118,454" and insert "$1,143,454"; increase, $25,000.

This amendment provides for an increase of $25,000 as estimated in the Budget, for work on the breeding of hardy, disease-resistant peaches, apples, pears, and grapes.

There is a great need for a national fruit-breeding project organized in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations for the development of improved varieties of higher quality fruit resistant to diseases and low temperature. Since this is a long-time project affecting all parts of the country, the Government should take the lead in this important research. The production of good quality peaches, pears, grapes, and berries, particularly in sections of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, is limited largely by the susceptibility of these fruits to diseases or by their lack of resistance to low winter temperatures. Over much of this territory these crops are uncertain because of their sensibility to low winter temperatures. Good quality pear varieties cannot be grown in most sections because of susceptibility to fire blight. Grapes in the Southern States, with the exception of Muscadine varieties, are short-lived and poorly productive because of susceptibility to root rot, black rot, and mildew. Few raspberry varieties are sufficiently disease-resistant to grow south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and westward. Strawberries can be grown in the Gulf region only with expensive spraying treatments. The greatest opportunity for improving production of these fruit crops throughout the Eastern States is through an extensive program of breeding for increased disease resistance, increased hardiness, and improved quality. The Department's program of fruit breeding needs to be greatly expanded if the need of the industry for improved varieties is to be met.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Personal services in the District of Columbia

(12A)

Page 39, line 23: Strike out "$1,531,433" and insert "$1,539,353"; increase, $7,930.

This amendment merely increases the limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia out of the total appropriation for the Bureau of Plant Industry. It does not involve any increase in appropriation.

A greenhouse will shortly be completed on the roof of Wing 6 of the South Building of the Department of Agriculture. This greenhouse will furnish supplemental facilities immediately adjacent to the research laboratories of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Its maintenance and operation will require the services of six additional gardeners whose salaries will be paid from the appropriations under which the work in the greenhouse will be conducted.

FOREST SERVICE

General Administrative Expenses

(13) Page 42, line 24: Strike out "$532,163" and insert "$598,300"; increase, $66,137.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore an increase of $66,137 included in the Budget estimates for strengthening the central office organization of the Forest Service.

The field organization and the general administrative organization of the Forest Service are seriously out of balance. The Forest Service is highly decentralized and the restoration of this balance is needed to permit a more satisfactory amount of supervision and inspection to protect the expenditure of funds and to insure economy and efficiency of administration.

The funds available for General Administrative Expenses in 1936 are considerably smaller than they were in 1923, despite an increase of 16 million acres in the area of the national forests during this period, and despite a tremendous increase in volume of work and responsibilities.

The appropriation for the central office organization at the present time is 3 percent of the total regular Forest Service appropriation. The increase requested will raise this percentage to 3.48 percent of the total. The proposed increase should be measured in these terms rather than as an increase in the Washington office itself.

FOREST SERVICE

National Forest Administration

(14) Page 45, line 22: Strike out "$9,925,561" and insert "$11,706,335", increase, $1,780,774.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore increases contained in the Budget estimates for the following purposes:

1. Timber Use, $215,823:

The Budget estimates provided an increase of $222,314 for this project, of which the House allowed $6,491. The additional $215,823 is urgently needed to enable the Forest Service to handle new, additional, income-producing timber-sale work on the national forests. The demand for timber is increasing, and established mills in and near the national forests, and on which local communities depend for employment, are increasing their cuts of national-forest timber under old contracts or are asking for new ones. The timber must be cruised, appraised, and advertised, and after the sale is made the trees must be marked for cutting and the logs or other products must be scaled or measured, collections of payments made currently, and the sales given needed supervision. All this costs money, but it brings in much greater amounts in receipts.

Without the increase estimated in the Budget, it will be impossible to handle properly the new business confidently expected, and so give opportunities for local labor to become gainfully employed. The cut of national-forest timber has more than doubled since the bottom of the depression in 1933, and the shortage of housing indicates that the demand for lumber will continue to increase, with corresponding new, additional demands from manufacturers for national-forest timber.

2. Forest-Fire Prevention and Preparedness, $279,002:

The Budget estimates carried an increase of $1,007,452 for this work, of which $728,450 was granted in the House Bill. An additional amount of $279,002 is required for forest-fire prevention and preparedness on the national forests in order to meet a situation brought about by:

(a) An increase in the area of the national forests. During the fiscal year 1936 it is expected that 5,000,000 acres will be purchased and an additional 1,000,000 acres will be acquired by exchange and in other ways. These lands should be protected from fire.

(b) Increased fire danger resulting from the tremendously greater use of the national forests for recreation and other purposes. The number of people using or passing through the national forests has increased by more than 25,000,000 during the past 10 years. Practically each such person is a potential starter of forest fires.

(c) Increased hazard due to the cumulative effects of the drought, which has not been effectively broken during the past 15 years in many parts of the forested West. Consequently, unusually explosive fire conditions develop each summer.

At the present time, the average area per fire guard is twice the land area of the District of Columbia. This is too large an area for one man to handle effectively, and a substantial reduction in the size of the unit which fire guards are handling at present should be made.

It is hoped that with the increase allowed by the Budget Bureau it will be possible to reduce the size of the deficiency appropriations which it is necessary to ask for each year in suppressing fires which the regular seasonal fire-protection organization cannot handle. Losses from fires on the national forests have averaged $3,300,000 a year in tangible values during the past five years and much more in values not readily measurable in dollars and cents, such as the effect on watersheds and erosion, on game, etc.

3. Protection Against Tree Insects, $50,000:

The entire Budget increase of $50,000 for tree insect work was eliminated in the House Bill. The restoration of this increase is recommended in order to enable the Department to meet more nearly its duty as custodian of Government property and, specifically, to take prompt action on insect infestations while they are still small and before they become epidemic. This is good economy, comparable with the suppression of incipient forest fires. The amount carried in the House Bill is inadequate for prompt, effective work in all cases, and any small infestation may develop into one of great size, killing millions of feet of valuable old timber.

4. Protection Against Tree Diseases, $360,286:

The entire Budget increase of $360,286 for the tree-disease project was eliminated by the House Bill. This fund was requested specifically for combating the white-pine blister rust. The blister rust is well established in the western white-pine region of northern

Idaho and western Montana and is steadily spreading toward the better areas of sugar pine in California. The protection of Government property of exceedingly high value on the national forests and the consequent safeguarding of numerous communities and industries based on those timber resources are the purposes of this appropriation.

Control of blister rust, consisting of the removal of currants and gooseberry bushes near the white or sugar pines, has been extended to over half the acreage needing it in northern Idaho and western Montana, partly through the use of emergency funds, and a beginning has been made in the national forests in California. The work should by all means be completed as soon as possible. Not to tie this project up thoroughly, with the end in sight, would be disastrous. The next three years will see most unprotected white pines in northern Idaho seriously infected with blister rust. This region is dependent on its white-pine lumbering, and the loss of its most valuable timber would be disastrous to labor and industry. The sugar pine in California is the most valuable of the trees cut in quantity for lumber in that region. In both cases, prompt action on an adequate scale is urgent for the protection of a federally owned resource and thereby of the people dependent on that resource.

5. Grazing Use, $100,000:

Of the increase of $200,000 recommended in the Budget estimates for Grazing Use, the House approved an increase of $100,000.

Simply stated, this item represents the value of time devoted by forest officers in doing those things required out on the ground for administering 89,000,000 acres of national-forest range used by the 1,500,000 cattle and 6,500,000 sheep belonging to 26,000 permittees. These national-forest grazing lands are subdivided into 4,281 cattle and 4,872 sheep allotments - a total of 9,153 separate and distinct units - each one characterized by a separate and distinct set of conditions. Since the income from grazing is about twice the expenditure for administration, this activity is more than self-sustaining.

Local forest officers and local citizens appreciate that these ranges cannot be managed by any magic of rule-of-thumb procedure. Each separate range partakes in some degree of the problem of coordinating the grazing use with wise management of one or all of several other very important resources and uses, such as timber production, watershed protection, recreation use, and restoration, development, and protection of wildlife. There can be no fixed basis of coordination because priorities are subject to the pressure of changed social and economic conditions. Effective range management and administration, therefore, should lead, not be led, in meeting these problems.

During the past few years, and right at a time when more instead of less intensive administration was required, the Forest Service actually lost ground in management of national-forest ranges. Two outstanding reasons may be cited: First, the demands of increased responsibility and work on the time of the regular personnel, which throughout the emergency period has resulted in a heavy sacrifice of attention to grazing work; and, second, the results of decreased appropriations for grazing use. From 1931 to 1935 appropriations for this item dropped 45 percent and a like decrease in amount of time devoted to the grazing activity. The $200,000 increase provided in the Budget estimates would allow the regaining of lost ground by that amount. The House increase of $100,000 for this project is not sufficient to bring the grazing work up to a satisfactory standard, and if allowed to stand, means simply additional sacrifice in the efficiency of handling the grazing business or reductions of grazing use with all its disastrous effects on the communities and individuals dependent upon national-forest forage as a principal part of their livelihood.

6. Grazing Surveys and Plans, $50,000:

The Budget estimates provided an increase of $100,000 for this project, of which the House allowed $50,000.

The enlargement of administrative units for which the rangers and other forest officers are responsible has greatly reduced the time available to them for grazing activities even under normal conditions. In addition, greatly increased responsibilities have forced forest officers to give inadequate supervision to their regular activities. This situation, together with the fact that a serious and protracted drought has prevailed in the West for a number of years, has resulted in severe depletion of many range areas in the national forests. To avoid permanent injury to the soil and range resources, it is necessary to have more basic information regarding the range resources, which can be obtained through range surveys. Such information will be used as the basis for:

(a) Making important adjustments in the rate of stocking and in the distribution of livestock.

(b) Revising plans of range management and carrying capacity estimates; completing and bringing up to date the invoices of range resources.

(c) Determining accurately the extent and character of range and soil depletion, and maintaining records of changes that occur in the future as a result of needed adjustments.

(d) Reconciling conflicting claims of recreationists, fish and game interests, and those dependent upon livestock for their livelihood.

7. Recreation and Land Use, $100,000:

None of the Budget estimate of $100,000 for this project was granted by the House.

This increase of $100,000 is essential for the proper handling of recreation and other land uses. For a number of years the regular organization has been entirely inadequate to administer this rapidly increasing business.

The national forests, because of their wilderness character and wide distribution, are the natural summer vacation areas for millions of people and are in great demand for outdoor recreation and other types of land use. Last summer about 17,000,000 persons visited the national forests for periods of a day or longer, while several times as many motored through these areas.

This public use for recreational purposes has increased twelve-fold since the first systematic estimates of its volume were initiated in 1917 and has more than doubled during the past eight years. A further increase seems inevitable.

In order to protect the forests from fire and provide sanitary safeguards, it is necessary to designate campgrounds and provide them with simple but essential improvements, such as outdoor fire-places, toilets, garbage containers, water development, etc. It is likewise necessary to patrol and police these sites, while the more heavily used areas should have regular attendants during the camping season. Lack of funds have heretofore made this impossible, resulting in unsatisfactory conditions at many camp sites.

There are now some 4,200 camp sites, of which 3,000 are partially improved. Many of the camping sites are small and scattered over large areas, thus making any proposed system of charging fees impracticable.

In addition to public camp and picnic grounds, there are nearly 38,000 authorized uses of land of various sorts under permit, some free and some on which annual rentals are charged. The paid special-use permits resulted in a revenue to the Government of over $400,000 during the past fiscal year.

It is physically impossible for the present force to handle the large volume of work in connection with recreation and other land uses in the manner in which the public rightfully expects Government property and resources to be administered.

The increase requested is the minimum amount needed by the Forest Service to redeem its responsibility as custodian of valuable public recreational resources.

8. Recreational Surveys and Plans, $50,000:

None of the Budget estimate of $50,000 for this project was allowed by the House Bill.

The national forests, comprising 188,000,000 acres of forests, lakes, streams, and mountains, contain a major portion of the country's natural outdoor recreational values.

To properly protect and safeguard these natural values against rapidly increasing demands for uses of many kinds, including summer homes and camping, as well as industrial uses, very careful planning in advance of concentrated use or development is absolutely essential. It is only too easy to irreparably ruin an area of high scenic and recreational values through improper or poorly planned use, occupancy, or development. To prevent this is primarily a job for specialists in recreational planning and landscape architecture.

The Forest Service never has had sufficient funds to employ the required number of qualified men for properly analyzing recreational needs, examining and classifying areas best suited to the various types of recreational use, and working out plans for the best use of such areas. As a result, many costly mistakes have been made which could easily have been avoided through proper preliminary planning.

The increase requested is for the employment of qualified technicians to make surveys and plans for intelligent use and development of recreational resources of the national forests. It is felt this is an urgent need.

9. Fish and Game Protection, $87,726:

The Budget estimates provided an increase of $150,000 for this work, of which the House allowed $62,274.

The Forest Service is responsible for the control and administration of a greater acreage of land than any other single agency, Federal, State, or private. The national forests are the habitat of a majority of big-game animals. They provide the best trout streams, harbor the most valuable fur-bearers, and contribute the natural home environment for many species of upland game and song birds.

Special Acts of Congress have designated a number of Federal game refuges located within the national forests, and in addition there have been established a very large number of State game refuges, also located on national-forest land. This situation implies a responsibility on the part of the Forest Service for adequately protecting the wildlife resource and the lands upon which it is located.

In past years the protective efforts of the regular Forest Service personnel have been restricted almost wholly to incidental cooperation with State authorities in game-law enforcement. Under this plan the amount of wildlife on the national forests has increased, but, unfortunately, in many cases this increase has been at the expense of the game itself and the resources at which the protection was aimed. Thus, over a period of years the Forest Service has reached a point where its limited personnel, already overtaxed with other regular administrative duties, cannot meet the public expectations for fish and game protection; neither can it meet a reasonable standard of protective effort designed to insure fish and game production on a sustained-yield basis with adequate attention to coordinating this resource with other related resources and uses. As a result, the administration is faced with a mounting load of conflicts, complaints, charges, and counter-charges, all having their origin in a lack of time to anticipate and provide for adjustments in advance of the critical-problem stage. The full increase of $150,000 provided in the Budget estimates, or $87,726 above the amount included in the House Bill, is an absolute necessity if the Forest Service is to meet its obligation to provide adequately for wildlife protection.

10. Fish and Game Survey and Plans, $37,937:

The Budget estimate proposed an increase of $50,000 for this project, of which the House allowed $12,063 - a reduction of $37,937.

Over 75 percent of the big-game ranges in the West are located in the national forests. These lands also contain the principal fishing streams and the best and largest areas of potential fur production, as well as supplying the natural home environment for many species of upland game and song birds.

The Forest Service has made fairly satisfactory progress in the initiation of surveys and the carrying out of management plans designed for handling national-forest ranges used by domestic livestock. However, over 80,000,000 acres of potential wildlife range on these same areas have had practically no attention, and as a result the administration has only a very limited knowledge and very little fundamental data on such items as the amount and character of feed, carrying capacity of lands, existing wildlife population, and other information vital to the preparation of wildlife-management plans.

The increase recommended in the Budget estimates would enable the Forest Service to undertake wildlife surveys on a project basis for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information for formulation of management plans which would prescribe the optimum number of wildlife to be allowed, the protection needed, the extent to which predatory animals

would be controlled, the number and sex to be removed each year, areas to be closed to hunting, the season during which hunting may be allowed, and the fixation of priority between the wildlife resource and other related resources and uses.

Without this increase, the regular Forest Service personnel will be in no position to give more than a limited amount of incidental attention to the wildlife problem.

11. Construction of Structural Improvements, $100,000:

The Budget estimates provided an increase of $200,000 for this item, of which the House approved $100,000.

An additional $100,000 is needed to provide essential improvements such as warehouses, ranger stations, lookout towers, recreation improvements, etc., on existing units and on a large acreage of newly acquired units which are, of course, when first purchased completely bare of essential administrative and protective improvements. On the older units, there are high priority improvements which it has not been possible to construct under emergency appropriations because of their location or restrictions applicable to the use of emergency funds. A majority of these improvements are necessary to make the work of the fire-protection organization effective.

12. Maintenance of Structural Improvements, $200,000:

An increase of $966,706 was recommended for this work in the Budget estimates, of which the House allowed $766,706.

The additional $200,000, disallowed by the House, is needed to maintain improvements already in existence on the national forests. Maintenance must be done at regular intervals to prevent the usual to-be-expected deterioration of all classes of structures. In many cases, maintenance work is absolutely essential to the administrative and protective work of the Forest Service. For example, failure to maintain telephone lines and lookout towers will wreck the effectiveness of the fire-protection organization.

The improvement system on the national forests consists of thousands of small projects - towers, cabins, fences, telephone lines, etc. - widely scattered over the entire national-forest territory. None of the projects are large, but in the aggregate the maintenance job is a large one; and for the most part it is concentrated in the spring months, because many of the improvements are at high elevation in the mountains where snow damage is heavy. This requires the organization of maintenance crews in specific areas and the maintenance of all improvements in that area during a comparatively short period.

13. Construction of Nonstructural Improvements, $100,000:

An increase of $200,000 was included in the Budget estimates for construction of nonstructural improvements of which the House allowed $100,000.

The additional $100,000 is required for the construction of firebreaks, for erosion-control work within the national forests, stream improvement, hazard reduction, and similar classes of nonstructural work. Firebreaks are of immense value in stopping going fires and thereby reducing losses and costs of fire fighting. Hazard reduction includes the felling of snags which throw embers and sparks long distances if they catch fire and thus, if not felled, make fire control almost impossible. Roadside clearing in areas of high fire danger is also among the many hazard-reduction projects. Erosion-control work by the Forest Service is limited to such work entirely within the boundaries of the national forests. It does not duplicate the work of the Soil Conservation Service. Stream improvement consists of the placing of simple barriers in streams and other inexpensive improvements to improve fishing on the 70,000 miles of streams within the national forests.

14. General Surveys and Maps, $50,000:

The entire Budget increase of $50,000 recommended for this project was eliminated in the House Bill. It is important that this amount be restored.

Increase to 221,000,000 acres within national-forest and purchase-unit boundaries - 15,000,000 acres increase within two years - the greater number of forest activities, and the more intensive development and utilization of land and resources make more and better maps essential. These include not only quadrangle sheets as prepared by the Geological Survey and cadastral surveys as made by the General Land Office - neither of which is financed from the Forest Service appropriations - but particularly a large amount of specialized and large-scale incidental mapping and drafting. The appropriations heretofore available have fallen far short of meeting the needs.

The following is a partial list of Forest Service activities requiring maps and surveys: Fire protection, forest management, timber sales, range management, reforestation, timber surveys and mapping, acquisition of lands, building and maintenance of roads and trails, water resources studies, recreational uses, administration, special use permits, water power licenses and permits.

Note. - If the foregoing reductions under the item "National Forest Administration" are restored as herein recommended, it will be necessary to make appropriate adjustments in the amounts for the various national forest regions listed on pages 44 and 45 of the House Bill.

FOREST SERVICE

Range Investigations

(15) Page 47, line 14: Strike out "$181,935" and insert "$209,435"; increase, $27,500.

The Budget estimates included an increase of $55,000 for range investigations, of which $27,500 was allowed by the House.

An additional increase of $27,500, to restore the Budget amount, is needed for the following purposes:

1. $20,000 to effectively finance grazing-management investigations in California and in the Pacific Northwest. In California, it would enable a study to be made of restoration and management of foothill ranges which are the key to successful year-long livestock production, directly affecting foothill and valley farms and national-forest summer ranges. These foothill ranges produce principally annuals, some injurious, and furnish feed for only three spring months, where originally they furnished winter-long grazing for large herds. Restoration would greatly help in overcoming an unsatisfactory rural economic situation. An experimental area and needed equipment are already available but require the funds requested in order to be effectively used.

   In the Pacific Northwest, studies should be made to improve management of severely drought-depleted ranges in eastern Oregon and Washington. Depletion has brought a crisis in the livestock industry, impaired the water supply obtained from these lands for extensive irrigation developments, and endangered conservation of wildlife. Solution of the problem will aid in stabilizing livestock production and community welfare. While the studies will center on national forests they will benefit land in other ownerships as well. These are the first range studies in this region. The full amount of the Budget estimate is urgently needed to make possible their effective initiation.

2. $7,500 to effectively finance artificial range-revegetation studies in the Intermountain region, including studies of plants which may be seeded or transplanted on the ranges and of economical methods for such revegetation. Spring-fall and winter ranges, on land too dry for usual agricultural planting methods, are involved. Natural revegetation on the more seriously depleted areas is too slow to correct the situation which directly affects most of the range livestock industry of the Intermountain region. This increase is essential to assure satisfactory handling of these important studies.

FOREST SERVICE

Forest Products

(16) Page 47, line 17: Strike out "$499,022" and insert "$608,361"; increase, $109,339.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore a reduction of $9,339 made by the House Bill below the amount available for Forest Products Investigations during the fiscal year 1936 and urgently needed for 1937, and to provide for an increase of $100,000 as estimated in the Budget but disallowed by the House for Forest Products Investigations.

The reason for the reduction of $9,339 in the work project "Timber Harvesting and Conversion Investigations" below the allotment for 1936 is not stated in the House Report. This project deals with logging and milling studies to determin the cost and value of lumber produced from trees of various sizes. Such information is the basis for selective logging, i.e., for deciding what trees can be cut at a profit and what trees should be left to grow and maintain the stand. Million of acres of cut-over lands barren of growing stock are the result of the general belief among timber operators, both large and small, that maximum returns necessitated felling all trees of the desirable species that would cut out any standard lumber. A right basis for selective logging is essential to the best management of both public and private forest lands. The reduction will seriously curtail the work just coming to be known and effectively used by timber operators.

The increase of $100,000 recommended in the Budget estimates for 1937 is for an integrated study for the development of low-cost housing, to be distributed among work projects as follows:

1. $62,000 for "Strength of Wood Investigations", to be used to develop prefabricated units and structural improvements as an aid to low-cost housing. Comprehensive tests to determine the strength, rigidity, and other properties of units and assemblies of units are involved.

2. $15,000 for "Seasoning and Physical Properties Investigations", to minimize the effects of shrinkage through new design and improved methods of seasoning as an aid to low-cost housing.

3. $23,000 for "Wood Preservation Investigations", to develop improved methods of fireproofing, painting, insulation, and decay resistance applicable to low-cost housing.

It is generally recognized that the development of a satisfactory low-cost house for people of limited means is one of the most pressing problems that this country has to solve. We are convinced that wood is the most promising material for such a house. Wood has advantages from the standpoint of cheapness, availability, ready workability, natural insulating quality, and consumer acceptance. Structural research must show the way to more efficient construction, better design and assembly methods, and better selection, handling, and care of the material. This research should be conducted by the Federal Government so that the methods of construction can be made available to everyone.

The most promising field for improvement is through the adoption of new structural systems adapted to the factory production of prefabricated units suitable for rapid field assembly, and also adapted to the most rational utilization of low-cost structural materials. The Forest Products Laboratory has a great reservoir of information fundamental to such a project and has already started on the development of a prefabricated wood house system. What is needed is the further working out and practical demonstration of many structural details and the possibilities of improved modifications of traditional methods. The disallowance of the $100,000 increase will necessitate the practical elimination of work on low-cost housing at a time when such work is most needed.

FOREST SERVICE

Forest Survey

(17) Page 47, line 19: Strike out "$150,000" and insert "$250,000"; increase, $100,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore a reduction of $100,000 made by the House Bill below the 1936 appropriation for the Forest Survey and below the 1937 Budget estimate, which continued the 1936 appropriation unchanged.

The Forest Survey has been expanded by the temporary allotment of emergency funds into a $700,000 enterprise. Field inventory has covered two-fifths of the forest acreage, but the analysis and interpretation of the data thus collected has lagged far behind, and the preparation of the series of reports for survey "units", forest regions, and States is still in its early stages, although the information available has already been of immense value. Technical staffs have been organized and trained in the South, Pacific Northwest, Lake, Northern Rocky Mountain, and California regions; field inventory has barely commenced in the Appalachian. Other important regions are not yet touched.

Interest in the Forest Survey is widespread, and its results are in urgent demand by a wide range of Federal, State, and county agencies; and by countless private agencies, organizations, and associations for use in the development of public, private, and industrial forest policies and plans. It bears directly on the formulation of programs of Federal and State forest-land acquisition. To be effective the Forest Survey should proceed without interruption.

The reduction in appropriation contemplated by the House Bill, if allowed to stand, will result disastrously to the conduct of this basic national study. More specifically it:

1. Threatens the continuation of field work.

2. Will greatly delay and hamper the analysis and interpretation of data already collected and the preparation of reports now in progress and release of information to the public.

3. Threatens the disorganization of the technical staffs.

4. Will interrupt supplying basic forest resource information urgently needed in forest-policy planning and programming.

5. Affects particularly adversely the Appalachian, South, Pacific Northwest, Lake, Northern Rocky Mountain, and California regions, which were selected as the regions most critically in need of the Survey.

FOREST SERVICE

Forest Economics

(18) Page 47, line 21: Strike out "$81,295" and insert "$129,295"; increase $48,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore an increase of $48,000 provided in the Budget estimates but disallowed by the House, for research in Forest Economics, as follows:

1. An increase of $40,000 approved by the Budget for the project "Private Forestry Investigations", consisting of studies to formulate simple methods of economic organization for farm woodland management, utilization, and marketing, in order to increase yield, income, and rural social benefits dependent thereon. It is to provide for new work in the South and Central regions.

   Farm woodlands occupy more acreage than any other farm crop and produce more farm income than any single crop except corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, oats, hay, and potatoes. Income from forest products sold from or used on farms was shown by the Census to have a value of $242,000,000 in 1929. The soil-conservation program is adding to woodland acreage. The productivity of farm woodlands has greatly deteriorated. Through wise management they can be rehabilitated and made a far more important farm resource.

   The purpose of this study is to devise ways of increasing farm income independent of highly competitive food and fiber crops; for diversion of labor from production of such crops; for equitable local exchanges of goods between rural producers working under similar wage standards; for supplying at low cost lumber and other forest products needed in rural communities; and for limited production of forest products suited to exchange for urban goods. An important result is the improvement of farm properties and rural standards of living. Obviously this project closely relates to agricultural adjustment and soil-erosion prevention.

2. An increase of $8,000, to augment the amount added by the House and bring the total increase of $16,000 as recommended in the Budget estimate for the project "New Public Domain Investigations", is needed to effectively finance an investigation of the social and economic problems involved in a readjustment of forest land use in the foothill zone of California. The purpose of this investigation is to ascertain the facts as a basis for needed readjustment in the ownership and use of forest land in a territory of approximately 40,000,000 acres. Abuse of natural resources, both timber and range, has transformed a large part of this area from a highly productive condition to waste land. As a result, agriculture and the livestock industry are in a precarious condition, tax revenues have declined, and many communities are in distress.

FOREST SERVICE

Plains Tree Planting

(19) Page 48: Strike out lines 4 to 8, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following new paragraph:

> Plains tree planting: For necessary expenses in connection with the establishment and improvement of tree and shrub plantings in the Plains region in cooperation with individuals and public and private agencies, including necessary investigations, as a forestation measure to conserve moisture, reduce or prevent dust storms, lessen the climatic hazards to agriculture, and improve living conditions, $1,000,000.

The Budget included an estimate of $1,000,000 under the item "Forest Influences" for continuing the shelterbelt planting project in the Great Plains region heretofore financed from emergency funds. It is now proposed to set the work up under a separate appropriation.

Tree planting as a measure for improving Plains conditions has received attention since the advent of the early settlers. Trees grouped together as windbreaks or shelterbelts about fields and farmsteads are credited with many beneficial results. They aid in conserving the moisture, reduce or prevent dust storms, and lessen the climatic hazards to agriculture. Above all, however, they improve living conditions. This larger and more vital value cannot be expressed in physical terms or be realized by those who have not experienced life in the Plains region. It is reflected in the improved morale that comes with shade from the glare of the sun, with protection from the ever-prevailing winds and especially from the severe high-temperature winds of summer and the cold biting winds of winter, with the improved appearance of the countryside, with a greater pride in ownership, and with a real increase in the value of the farmstead; all of which culminate in a general feeling of being at home on the land.

These values were fully recognized when the program of shelterbelt planting was inaugurated. As time has passed and the eagerness with which the project has been welcomed by the local people has been witnessed, our belief is that the program should be continued as part of general plan of the public to make this portion of the country a better place in which to live. Crop failures, drought, dust storms, and insect plagues of one kind or another have taken a great deal from the people of the Plains region, especially in the eastern part of the region, in general unfavorable alike to agriculture and to tree planting. Tree planting is not a cure-all for the unfavorable conditions of this region, but it should be considered as part of a broad conservation program to aid agriculture.

The tree-planting program so far has been on a relief basis designed to give aid to a region not otherwise greatly sharing in other relief measures. At first, it gave aid at the time of the great drought in 1934. At present it is giving aid in the form of local work relief. On a continuing basis, it is the plan of the Department, in a measure, to get away from both bases, although tree planting will still continue to aid in the general relief and unemployment problem.

The contemplated plan will eliminate or greatly reduce certain items which in the past have been responsible for a large part of the cost of the project. These include such items as rent of ground, soil preparation, fencing and protection of plantations, cultivation of trees, etc. Such operations, it is felt, should be carried to a much greater degree by the farmers themselves. In 1935 the cost per thousand trees planted was $68.72; in 1936, the estimated cost will be about $33.75; in 1937, about $22. In subsequent years, the cost should be reduced still further to between $15.00 and $20.00 per thousand trees planted. This reduction will be possible by reason of cooperation with and contributions from the farmers of up to 75 percent of the total cost.

The sum originally included in the Budget estimates for shelterbelt purposes, $1,000,000, should be restored so that the Department can proceed with an orderly and systematic tree-planting program in the Plains region. As part of the program, the Department would make what investigations were needed on the planting and care of trees and plantations and would furnish advice to the farmers and other landowners.

FOREST SERVICE

Forest Fire Cooperation

(20) Page 49, line 9: Strike out "$1,578,632" and insert "$1,731,382"; increase, $152,750.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore the increase of $152,750 recommended in the Budget estimates but disallowed by the House for Forest Fire Cooperation.

Funds under this subappropriation are for payments to States and Territories for protection of timber and forest land from fire. Federal cooperation extended under Sec. 2 of the Clark-McNary Act has strikingly increased the scope and effectiveness of fire-control on State and privately-owned forest lands. It has organized this work of national interest and responsibility, stimulating State, county, town, and private effort, and effecting unified organizations primarily devoted to the protection of forest lands from fire. The major benefit of this protection comes to the public, making the work peculiarly suited to Federal and State leadership and participation. Protection of watershed, retardation of run-off conditions, and elimination of erosion tendencies are natural resultant benefits of this work.

Forty States now cooperate. It is expected that Missouri and Illinois will inaugurate cooperation before the end of fiscal year 1937; possibly other States. This cooperation will call for offsetting Federal allotments. In addition, more adequate allotments are needed for those States already cooperating.

427,000,000 acres of State and privately-owned forest land are classed as requiring organized protection.
237,000,000 acres (55 percent) now have some degree of organized protection some of which is glaringly inadequate and needing marked strengthening.
190,000,000 acres (45 percent) are entirely without organized protection.

During the five-year period of 1931 to 1934, the average annual acreage burned on protected areas was 1.8 percent, and on unprotected land 20.9 percent, affording tangible and authentic evidence of the public economic value and return received from this cooperative activity.

As a result of the increase asked there will be a decided incentive to make additional State and private funds available in an amount materially larger than the Federal increase, actuated by the cooperative participation features and the policy of Federal reimbursement of allotted share to the State after work and services have been performed and paid for. The Clark-McNary Act, which became law in 1924, authorizes an annual appropriation of $2,500,000 for forest fire cooperation.

FOREST SERVICE

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles

(20A)

Page 50, line 15: Strike out "$33,005" and insert "$66,010"; increase $33,005.

This amendment increases the limitation on the amount that may be expended for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles out of the total appropriation for the Forest Service, and restores the figure recommended in the Budget estimates. It does not involve any increase in appropriation.

At the present time there are 877 unit managers in the Forest Service - of ranger districts, national forests, national-forest regions, and forest and range experiment stations. The work of these men lies in the field away from their headquarters. The administrative units are large, are rarely served by common carriers, and the activities requiring attention in the field are widely scattered. Under the circumstances, some means of transportation must be provided.

At present the Forest Service has 317 cars. Men not provided with Government cars use personally owned cars and are reimbursed on a mileage basis. It has been demonstrated that it is more economical to operate Government-owned cars when the mileage on personally owned cars exceeds 5,000 miles per year. The additional cars provided for by the Budget estimate will enable the Forest Service to supply units with cars which are now using personally owned cars. It should be explained that employees operating personally owned cars are reimbursed at a mileage rate which enables them to operate their cars without either profit or loss. Government-owned cars can be operated more cheaply than personally owned cars because they can be purchased at lower prices, hence reducing the depreciation charge; oil, gas, tires, and repair parts can be purchased more economically; and license fees and taxes are not paid on Government cars.

Of the total authorization of $66,010 for purchase of passenger vehicles, $6,000 would apply on cars required for the shelterbelt project.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

Agricultural Fires and Explosive Dusts

(21) Page 53, line 12: Strike out "$48,403" and insert "$58,403"; increase, $10,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore the increase of $10,000 provided in the Budget estimates but disallowed by the House for the investigation of farm fires.

The annual fire loss on American farms amounts to about $100,000,000. The annual loss due to the spontaneous heating, spoilage, and deterioration of hay amounts to more than $60,000,000, of which about $20,000,000 loss is attributed to fires caused by spontaneous ignition. The research work of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils indicates that the spontaneous heating of hay is due to microbial activity and chemical reaction. Studies to definitely determine the causes of this phenomenon, and to extend the work to include all types of hay and to other agricultural products, such as mixed cattle feeds, grains, manure, cottonseed, cottonseed meal, and commercial fertilizers, are urgently needed. The problem is very complex and its solution will be of inestimable value to American agriculture.

Field studies also should be made and large-scale experiments conducted at selected points of storage of agricultural products, as, for example, in warehouses, grain elevators, and feed manufacturing plants. The limited funds now available ($13,522) do not adequately provide for the essential research and investigations necessary to solve this problem and to develop practical means for its prevention and control. The reduction of the appropriation from $20,000 in 1929 to $13,522 in 1936 has seriously handicapped the prosecution of this work, and the $10,000 additional approved by the Bureau of the Budget is urgently needed.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

Naval Stores Investigations

(21A)

Page 53: Strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

> Naval stores investigations: For the investigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and compilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (49 Stat., p. 653), $79,241.

This change in language was proposed in the Budget estimates wholly for the purpose of clarification. The new phraseology defines more clearly the scope and character of the work conducted under this appropriation, including the assembling and compilation of data on naval stores as authorized by the Act of August 15, 1935.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

Soil Survey

(22) Page 53, line 20: Strike out "$301,208" and insert "$381,208"; increase, $80,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore the increase of $80,000 included in the Budget estimates for the soil survey of rural areas where problems of land use are critical, which was disallowed by the House.

The acute situation regarding American agriculture demands as a matter of public interest the development of the most effective control of profitable land utilization. The foundation of any rational land program depends upon a comprehensive soil survey. A federal and State cooperative soil-survey program has been developed and is being vigorously prosecuted by the cooperating agencies, but the funds available are wholly inadequate to meet the reasonable immediate needs. Because county and State governments are striving for a better utilization of their lands, there is now an unprecedented demand for speeding up the Federal and State cooperative soil-survey program. The States cooperate on a 50-50 basis in this National program, although some States contribute additional funds to expedite the work.

The reduction made in the appropriation for soil survey from $328,705 in 1932 to $192,391 in 1935 has seriously retarded the progress of the work, the results of which are so urgently needed in the present agricultural emergency. The additional $80,000 approved by the Bureau of the Budget will enable the Department to meet its most pressing demands.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

Soil Chemical and Physical Investigations

(23) Page 54, line 2: Strike out "$68,081" and insert "$78,081"; increase, $10,000.

This amendment will restore the increase of $10,000 provided in the Budget estimates for the coordination of soil tests for agronomic control, which was disallowed by the House.

A critical examination of the various "quick testing" methods for the determination of soil nutrients is an imperative need in order to establish a standardized procedure. Methods of widely differing character are being advocated by special interests and used by farmers and county agents, resulting in great confusion in the recorded data, which makes impossible a coordination of these results with results secured by the cooperating Federal and State soil survey. The work is projected in response to an insistent demand from individual farmers, farm organizations, county agents, agronomists, and agricultural chemists It is hoped from this work to be able to recommend a procedure best adapted to particular communities for the determination of the needs of each soil with regard to ordinary fertilization as well as for the detection of soil deficiencies or abnormalities.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

General Administrative Expenses

(24) Page 55, line 17: Strike out "$162,288" and insert "$164,288"; increase, $2,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to provide an increase of $2,000, as estimated in the Budget but disallowed by the House, for an additional assistant in the Library of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The employees engaged in library work in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are fewer than those used in the library of the former Bureau of Entomology in 1932 prior to curtailment of funds. The consolidation of activities in the combined bureau has greatly expanded the work of the library. The present staff can do but little more than care for the books. It is impossible for them to do necessary indexing. The employment of an additional assistant will make it possible to do the more important indexing and to more effectively utilize the time of specialists engaged in research. The indexing of various subjects in publications and articles by single handling eliminates a great deal of duplicate handling by specialists of the bureau engaged in research who must know the work done by other investigators. Such information is essential in the progress of investigations. Early advice of results secured by other investigators may eliminate the duplication of experiments conducted and reported by others. With the present library force, specialists have to do an excessive amount of routine library work. This is uneconomical and inefficient, requiring time which could be better spent in research if they could be relieved of this routine work which can be effectively done by lower-paid employees.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Forest Insects

(25) Page 57, line 13: Strike out "$159,415" and insert "$187,835"; increase, $28,420.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore the increase of $28,420 provided in the Budget estimates under this item, but disallowed by the House, consisting of (1) $22,420 for surveys to determine the status of bark beetle and other major insect pests in forests; and (2) $6,000 for investigations on insects attacking shade trees.

1. An increase of $22,420 for surveys of bark beetle and other forest-tree insects. - Trees in the western forests which would furnish approximately six billion board feet of lumber, valued at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, are annually destroyed by bark beetles. This estimated loss does not include the usefulness of trees for scenic purposes, their value in protecting watersheds, or the fire hazard caused by the dead trees. Much of these losses could be prevented if the outbreaks were discovered in the incipient stage when control measures could be applied before the cost becomes excessive. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is responsible for technical advice on the control of insect pests of forests. Present funds are entirely inadequate to enable it to take necessary leadership in carrying out surveys so it can furnish advice to the custodians of lands (Government and private) as to measures required to protect the forests from insect attack. The Budget increase of $22,420 is an initial recognition of the importance of the Bureau taking leadership in making surveys of forested areas to locate bark-beetle infestations before they reach outbreak proportions in order that appropriate control may be applied before the cost becomes excessive. Surveys of the type proposed are an insurance to the conservation of our natural resources.

2. An increase of $6,000 for shade-tree insect investigations. - The recent stimulus to develop and improve ornamental plantings on properties around homes and in parks has added many new and unsolved problems to the control of insects attacking shade trees. Accurate and satisfactory methods for the control of many of these pests are not available. There is a very definite need and demand for investigations to develop effective controls for insects attacking shade trees. The requests for information are increasing from all parts of the country. It is impossible to handle the correspondence except in an unsatisfactory routine manner. The Budget estimates provided an increase of $6,000 for the employment of an investigator to be stationed at an established field station and for a clerk to assist in handling the multitudinous inquiries sent to Washington.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Transit Inspection

(26) Page 60, line 24: Strike out "$29,059" and insert "$44,059"; increase, $15,000.

This amendment provides for the restoration of an increase of $15,000 recommended in the Budget estimates, but disallowed by the House, for strengthening the inspection service on the interstate movement of quarantine plant products.

Inspection of plant materials in transit is an insurance of the effective enforcement of domestic plant quarantines promulgated to prevent the spread of dangerous insect pests. The service at present is inadequate to give the protection and assurance needed. Even with the limited inspection service possible under the small appropriation available, the importance of this work has been repeatedly demonstrated. For example, the interception of Japanese beetles on farm products in Chicago by transit inspectors permitted immediate modification of methods of inspection and certification of these products moving from the generally infested area, which in all probability has served to delay the establishment of the beetle in the Chicago area. Had such inspection been available for the commercial transportation lines radiating to St. Louis, Missouri, from the area infested by the Japanese beetle, the recently established infestation of the beetle in the city of St. Louis might have been prevented. The transit inspectors enforce all the domestic quarantines and this is the only means by which the Department can be assured that safeguards required under quarantine regulations are being followed in the case of mail, express, and freight shipments. The $15,000 increase recommended in the Budget estimates would provide transit inspectors at Pittsburgh, Memphis, Dallas, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

General Administrative Expenses

(27) Page 63, line 19: Strike out "$79,595" and insert "$125,000"; increase, $45,405.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore an increase of $45,405 provided in the Budget estimates, but disallowed by the House, for improving the business organization of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

The increased funds requested are urgently needed to strengthen the general administrative functions of the Biological Survey. The amount provided by the House bill for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1937 is actually less than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1933, although there has been a tremendous increase, particularly during the past two years, in the volume of administrative work. This includes, among other major activities, the responsibilities of handling problems connected with the acquisition and administration of over 900,000 acres of new refuge areas; C. C. C. programs involving 27 camps; construction of buildings and engineering improvements from special appropriations and P. W. A. and E. R. A. funds totaling over $3,775,000; the administration of 31 new refuges created under the National Migratory Waterfowl Restoration Program; and the administrative work connected with the acquisition and improvement (under the special fund of $6,000,000) of 850,000 acres of new refuge lands creating 43 additional refuges.

The increase in Federal refuges has more than doubled the work relating to administration and business functions of the Bureau. The increase of $45,405 recommended in the Budget estimates is the minimum amount needed to provide efficient administration, economical business service, and proper correlation of divisional activities. The total appropriation for administrative expenses - $125,000 - approved by the Bureau of the Budget is approximately 3 percent of the funds that will be available to the Bureau for expenditure in 1937 on the basis of the amounts provided in the House bill and including the balance that will be available for 1937 from the $6,000,000 fund for acquisition and improvement of refuge lands provided by the Act of June 15, 1935.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Biological Investigations

(28) Page 64, line 19: Strike out "$128,149" and insert "$158,149"; increase, $30,000.

The Budget estimates provided for an increase of $40,000 for extending game management surveys, of which the House allowed $10,000.

The remainder of the Budget increase ($30,000) is needed for properly carrying out studies of game and fur-bearing animals and other useful forms of wildlife on national forests, wildlife refuges, and other Federal lands as a basis for plans to increase the production of these valuable products as a supplementary land crop. Information is needed regarding present numbers of these species, their food and cover requirements, feeding and breeding habits, and the relationship of predatory species, livestock grazing, and other agricultural practices in the use of land to bring about maximum production for food, fur, and recreation. The purpose of this project is to prepare management programs that will make possible maximum production, sustained yield, and profitable use of these wildlife resources as an annual crop on Federally owned lands and to determine principles of wildlife management that may be applied on State and private lands.

The great importance of wildlife as an annual crop in land management is now fecognized, and greatly increased and insistent demands are being made upon the bureau for technical assistance in working out management practices and programs. This demand is coming from all agencies of the Federal Government responsible for land administration and from State game commissions, conservation agencies, and farmers' organizations. The increase of $40,000 approved by the Budget will make possible the necessary studies required as a foundation for practical game-management programs.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Protection of Migratory Birds

(29) Page 65, line 9: Strike out "$279,978" and insert "$322,978"; increase, $43,000.

The Budget estimates provided an increase of (1) $66,000 for more adequate enforcement activities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, of which the House allowed $33,000; and (2) $20,000 for investigations of the distribution, migration, and abundance of migratory birds, of which the House granted $10,000. Additional amounts to restore this item to the full Budget estimate are recommended, as follows:

1. $33,000 for enforcement of Migratory Bird Treaty Act. - The United States has a distinct obligation under the terms of the treaty with Great Britain for the protection of birds which migrate between Canada and this country. The deduction of $33,000 from the Budget estimate for game-law enforcement in furtherance of this treaty will seriously cripple the performance of essential work under the project. Most species of migratory game birds, particularly waterfowl, have been constantly decreasing in numbers for years. Serious droughts in the breeding area, encroachment of an ever-increasing population into the natural habitats of the birds, overshooting, and other major causes have brought about an alarming situation. As evidence of the interest of the citizenry of the United States in doing something tangible for wildlife, more than 2,000 delegates from all parts of the continent, largely defraying their own expenses, attended the President's North American Wildlife Conference held in Washington, D. C., in February. The consensus of opinion at this conference was that there should be adequate protection for migratory game birds. These people look to the Biological Survey for leadership in this activity. The amount of the Budget estimate which was disallowed by the House will make it possible to hire and equip 10 additional law-enforcement officers, including 5 full-time game-management agents and 5 deputy game-management agents, the latter being employed for approximately six months each year. An increase of $33,000 is urgently needed to more adequately fulfill our treaty obligations with Great Britain, satisfy a public aroused to keen interest in wildlife conservation, and properly protect a great national resource.

2. $10,000 for migratory-bird research. - Accurate information relative to the distribution, migration, and abundance of migratory birds is a paramount necessity in the administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This is particularly true with reference to migratory waterfowl, most species of which are at present in a very precarious status. To carry on necessary investigations for the purpose of securing the information required it is essential that additional field biologists be employed. For several years Canada has had four officers with duties similar to those to be assigned to the biologists it is proposed to employ with the increase of $20,000 approved by the Bureau of the

Budget for this project. Due to lack of funds, the Biological Survey has had but one biologist assigned to this work. Four additional men are greatly needed for assignment to the four major waterfowl flyways. This personnel is needed to make investigations that will be a basis for a sound policy of administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The interest of the United States in the custodianship of this great national resource should at least be equal to that of Canada, since our citizens derive far more benefits from the resource than do Canadians.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Maintenance of Mammal and Bird Reservations

(30) Page 66, line 21: Strike out "$300,672" and insert "$370,872"; increase, $70,200.

The Budget estimates provided for increases of (1) $60,400 for the maintenance of mammal reservations, of which the House allowed $40,200 and disallowed $20,200; and (2) $175,245 for the maintenance of new bird refuges acquired under special funds, of which the House allowed $125,245 and disallowed $50,000. The purpose of this amendment is to restore the Budget increases disallowed by the House, as follows:

1. $20,200 for the maintenance and administration of big-game refuges. - This reduction below the Budget estimate will be a serious handicap to the work. The increase of $60,400 contemplated by the Budget estimate would be used as follows:

Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge (Oklahoma), a new project, with its extensive developments through Emergency Conservation Work and its tens of thousands recreationists to be supervised and provided for	$35,000
Hart Mountain Antelope Range (Oregon), a new project	3,500
Charles Shelden Wildlife Refuge (Nevada), to cover extra expense of placing under full administration	6,000
Elk Refuge (Wyoming), for placing new lands being acquired into feed production	5,400
National Bison Range (Montana), for trucks and road and fireguard-maintenance equipment	7,850
Sullys Hill Game Preserve (North Dakota) and Niobrara Game Preserve (Nebraska), for extra labor	2,650
	60,400

All of the foregoing increases are for substantial and conservative projects which can not be curtailed under the very limited estimate allowed by the Budget without serious impairment of progress and the proper maintenance of such important features as fire-protection systems consisting of roads, trails, and fireguards. These improvements have been installed at great expense with the aid of regular and emergency funds, and to safeguard the investment and afford adequate protection to the year-long feed supply of the big-game animals on such refuges, they must be properly maintained. A serious fire at any one of several of these refuges might easily entail losses in a single season that would approach or exceed the conservative amounts estimated as essential to provide the necessary protection to these areas.

2. <u>$50,000 for maintenance of new bird refuges</u>. - The increase of $175,245 approved by the Budget is the minimum amount required for the administration of 43 new bird refuges, involving approximately 850,000 acres of refuge land, which will be ready for administration in 1937. Refuge managers must be placed in charge of the refuges and provided with necessary labor and patrolling assistance. Essential equipment, such as tractors, trucks, plows, and seeding and harvesting machinery necessary in providing waterfowl foods supplementary to natural foods must be provided, as well as small tools, etc. The refuges must be posted, and some areas must be fenced and protected against forest and grass fires; roads and trails and reservoirs for water conservation must be built wher needed; improvements on the refuges must be kept in repair; and all other work tending to the protection and increase of the various species frequenting the refuges performed. The amount of increase approved by the Budget averages only $4,075 per refuge, which is an exceedingly small allotment if anything approaching adequate protection is to be expected.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Migratory Bird Conservation Refuges

(31) Page 67, line 23: Strike out "$74,853" and insert "$84,653"; increase, $9,800.

The Budget estimates provided for an increase of $14,100 for investigations of diseases of birds, of which the House allowed $4,300 but disallowed $9,800.

The funds which have been made available for investigation of diseases of birds in the past have been totally inadequate, and the full increase of $14,100 approved by the Budget is the minimum with which effective studies can be conducted.

The destructive waste in game birds, in the wild as well as on game farms, resulting from disease conditions is enormous. As recent as the past few months several important game farms which formerly produced large numbers of birds have ceased to operate because of the prevalence of diseases. During the current winter losses from disease among breeding stock maintained on game farms will force reduced production during the coming reproductive season. Over wide areas in this country the most valuable species of wild upland game birds have been almost wiped out. Grouse in the Northern States have disappeared from most of their choicest range, and even now districts with reasonable abundance are showing extensive losses from disease.

The saturation of our best waterfowl feeding and shooting areas with lead shot, which causes widespread lead poisoning in waterfowl from eating these pellets, is increasing. On small lakes and coves throughout the country potential breeding birds are constantly being found dead each season as a result of lead poisoning. Progress has been made by preliminary research in producing a non-toxic shot, but inadequate funds have suspended the completion of the project. The small additional funds requested will enable adequate tests to be made of the experimental alloys already developed. Unless some steps are taken to reduce the growing menace of lead poisoning in waterfowl, such as is under consideration, much of the benefits of the national plan for waterfowl conservation will be frustrated.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Agricultural Engineering Investigations

(32) Page 74, line 12: Strike out "$385,669" and insert "$414,669"; increase, $29,000.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore the increase of $29,000 provided in the Budget estimates, but disallowed by the House, for the following projects:

1. An increase of $10,000 for cotton-production machinery investigations. - Investigations already carried on under this project on the fundamental physical properties of soils have, for the first time, revealed the relationship existing between soil tillage, weed control, and the design of farm implements. The work is centered around the Farm Tillage Machinery Laboratory at Auburn, Alabama, and the laboratory work is tied in with corresponding field work on a farm-scale. A comparative study of 37 methods of seedbed preparation on Greenville fine sandy loam shows a variation in income due to differences in tillage practices from a loss of $9.20 to a profit of $7.77 per acre. The use of the method giving the highest profit as compared to the usual farm method would mean a net increase of over a million dollars in farm income if carried out on the 168,000 acres of this particular soil type in Alabama. It is thought that similar improvements in tillage machinery design and cultivation practices on other soil types will be equally beneficial to cotton growers. The laboratory is now equipped to make studies of six soil types, but before the corresponding field investigations may be undertaken, additional funds are essential. With the additional funds requested, it is expected that the investigations can be extended to the principal soil types of the cotton belt.

2. An increase of $19,000 for cotton-ginning machinery investigations. - Investigational studies of the equipment and methods used in ginning cotton were inaugurated in a small way by this Bureau in 1930. Since that time the work of this unit has gradually increased in importance and effectiveness. A laboratory (the only one of its kind in this country) was established at Stoneville, Mississippi, and its facilities have been increased during the past three years by allocations from various emergency relief funds.

   The investigational work done to date has resulted in the development of a cotton drying process, the determination of improved methods of cotton ginning, and many improvements in the design of ginning machinery, parts, and equipment. All these developments have

resulted in increasing the value of the cotton crop by reason of decrease of injury to the cotton staple in the ginning process and reductions in the cost of ginning. This is evidenced by the fact that the work is strongly endorsed by ginners, manufacturers, and cotton farmers throughout the cotton belt.

If full advantage is to be taken of the research program and facilities available at the laboratory, and if the cotton growers are to reap the benefits which now appear certain to result from the continuation of the cotton-ginning investigations, additional funds should be appropriated for this work. The gins and certain other equipment now in use at the laboratory should be replaced, a further investment in up-to-date ginning machinery should be made, and the engineering staff should be brought up to reasonable adequacy in the number of engineers and younger men in training. Unless additional funds are provided it will be impossible for the cotton-ginning investigations to function on a scale commensurate with the general cotton-improvement program.

In this general program, the cotton-ginning investigations are of major importance particularly in improving the ginning capacity of American ginners, in improving the fiber qualities of the ginned lint, in providing designs for smaller and cheaper driers needed at approximately 6,000 small gins, and in developing means for eliminating serious complaints in the world markets in regard to American cotton packaging, identification, mixed packing, false packing, and bale plating.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farm Management and Practice

(33) Page 75, line 11: Strike out "$356,580" and insert "$366,580"; increase, $10,000.

This amendment is proposed to restore the increase of $10,000 provided in the Budget estimates for a study of population migration in rural areas, which was disallowed by the House.

The purpose of this project is to discover trends, destinations, sources, and selective influences in the migration of population to and from rural areas. The importance of this study cannot be overemphasized at present in view of the pronounced changes due to depression, drought, industrial decentralization, all-weather roads, automobiles, rural electrification, and other factors. The Federal relief authorities have been urging such studies for some time. National programs such as Soil Conservation, Land Utilization, Resettlement, and Rural Relief seriously need the best information possible to obtain on the character and composition of the rural population and especially need facts concerning the shifts in rural population which are constantly taking place. The agencies concerned with these problems call upon the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the facts regarding these migrations.

Upon the basis of the information that is available, it now appears that hundreds of thousands of young people who a few years ago would have migrated to cities are being compelled to remain on farms. They and the people who have returned from the cities during the depression are, to a large extent, locating on the types of land and in the geographic areas which are least able to support them. Such unguided population movements will result in a steadily falling standard of living in many rural areas, necessitating continued relief.

The $10,000 increase requested is urgently needed for obtaining concrete facts with regard to these population movements as a basis for intelligent and safe adjustments in rural life incident to the development of land-use, soil conservation, and relief programs.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Marketing and Distributing Farm Products

(34) Page 76, line 11: Strike out "$743,654" and insert "$756,154"; increase, $12,500.

This amendment is recommended to restore the increase of $12,500 provided in the Budget estimates for analyses and statistical research on tobacco and oils and fats, which increase was disallowed by the House. It is proposed to use this increase as follows:

1. $6,250 for gathering and analyzing tobacco statistics, with special reference to changing trends of production and prices. The statistical research on tobacco was dropped three years ago because of lack of funds. Work along this line is urgently needed, however, in order that tobacco growers may be advised with regard to the probable outlook for various crops. There are many types of tobacco the uses for which are quite separate and distinct. It is necessary, therefore, that much analytical work should be done to establish the statistical position of each type and the probable future demand. The effects of foreign competition and of various control measures should be analyzed with respect to each important type.

   A few years ago the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperated with the Agricultural Experiment Station in Connecticut in a study of factors affecting the prices and acreages of cigar tobacco. This study showed clearly that the demand for cigars was declining and that major readjustments in tobacco production were necessary. The study showed producers of the Connecticut Valley how they had to compete with production in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin. It also showed what prices for the tobacco were necessary to maintain production with the prevailing costs of labor and fertilizer. These results were basic in determining what readjustments were needed to establish the Connecticut Valley tobacco production on a sound basis. A similar study of each important type of tobacco or important producing region is needed.

   Tobacco is one of the most valuable of all farm products, yet the expenditures for work in this Bureau have been comparatively small. Due to rapidly changing demand for various types of tobacco, it is urgent that producers and others be given more complete information with regard to the trends of production, consumption, and prices.

2. $6,250 for statistical analyses on fats and oils. - Several of the farm products yielding vegetable-oil materials are becoming very important in the agriculture of the country. No funds have ever been provided to do analytical work on production or market and price trends. It has been

necessary to furnish certain information to Congressional committees and others, but this work has been done at the expense of other lines of research work. The increase will provide for the employment of an agricultural economist to give full time to analyzing the situation with regard to the fats and oils. Special studies will be made of important products such as peanuts and soybeans.

The farm cash income from fats and oils produced in 1934 amounted to over $400,000,000. This includes estimates of income from the oil of cottonseed, flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts and the fat products from cattle and hogs. The total income from the crops and livestock involved in this fats and oils production amounted to about $2,500,000,000 or about 40 percent of the income from all agricultural production for that year.

Fats and oils constitute a complex, competing group of commodities. Radical changes in the production or importation of one important source of fats and oils are likely to have some effect upon all the others.

Readjustments in production in the United States are resulting in material increases in the production of soybeans and peanuts. Soybeans, which were unimportant in the United States before the war, have become an important crop, particularly in the Corn Belt. The acreage and production of soybeans have increased rapidly in recent years. Between 1925 and 1935 the area planted to soybeans increased from 2,000,000 to 5,460,000 acres. Production of beans gathered has increased from 5,000,000 to over 20,000,000 bushels, while production of soybean oil has increased from 2,520,000 to over 35,000,000 pounds.

Peanut production has expanded but not so rapidly as soybeans. The area in peanuts increased from 958,000 acres in 1925 to 1,692,000 acres in 1935, and production has increased correspondingly. The peanut oil manufactured increased from 15,000,000 pounds in 1925 to 47,000,000 in 1934.

In the case of both peanuts and soybeans it is desirable to make a careful analysis of production, price trends, and uses as a basis for determining a policy with reference to the production of these two crops which promise to become very important in our national agricultural production.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Crop and Livestock Estimates

(35) Page 76, line 24: Strike out "$661,289" and insert "$686,289"; increase, $25,000.

This amendment is proposed to restore the increase of $25,000 provided in the Budget estimates, but disallowed by the House, for the inauguration of comprehensive reports on poultry and eggs.

The gross income from poultry and egg production in the United States, when compared with the income from other farm products, has held from third to sixth place in recent years. The income from this source is regularly exceeded only by that from dairy products, though generally also by that from hogs. Among the remaining chief competing groups, of all vegetables combined, cotton and cottonseed combined, all grains combined, and all cattle and calves, it stood highest in 3 of the 6 years 1929 to 1934, inclusive. Chickens were reported by the United States census of 1930 on 85 percent of the farms, this being a larger proportion than shown for any other farm product. However, current information concerning the status and output of this huge industry has been lacking to a greater extent than for any other industry. During the past few years estimates have been prepared by this Department to cover this neglected field, based upon incomplete data collected incidentally in connection with its established projects covering other farm products. No funds have ever been provided to set up a definite and permanent service of statistical information covering this subject.

Recognizing the economic importance of the subject and the need for current statistics of numbers and production, the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates has supplied such data to the extent that has been possible through incidental inquiries and has made studies of available data when time could be spared from the work on established projects. The amount and importance of the work done by this division in behalf of the poultry industry, without special provision of means for that purpose, falls far short of what the industry requires. The usefulness of the data thus far developed and published and of the conclusions to be drawn from them has been limited by the impossibility of covering important special branches of the industry.

The Department should gather information on commercial flocks, as these are of major importance in a number of States. Additional personnel are needed also to check up data gathered from various sources and to obtain additional information. Additional funds are needed for travel in order to establish contacts with the industry in the field. The increase will provide for annual estimates of the total number of chickens and monthly reports on hens and pullets, frequent periodic reports on young chickens on hand, and on production of eggs. Special studies will be made of commercial flocks, eggs produced, rate of laying, breeds of chickens produced, estimates of sales and of farm consumption of eggs and poultry, farm prices, and much additional information of vital interest to the poultry industry. Analyses will be made of the data gathered in order to forecast probable future production.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

United States Grain Standards Act

(36) Page 82, line 11: Strike out "$708,941" and insert "$723,941"; increase, $15,000.

This amendment would restore the increase of $15,000 provided in the Budget estimates but disallowed by the House, for strengthening the work on the supervision of grain inspection under the Grain Standards Act.

The funds for this work were decreased in 1934 by more than $100,000 below the appropriation for the fiscal year 1932, and no increase in working funds has been granted since that time. Because of the drastic curtailment in this appropriation, the Department has not had sufficient funds for travel. This has made it necessary to reduce the amount of travel by administrative officers of the Washington, Chicago, and Portland headquarters, as well as by the district supervisors, to a point where it has been entirely insufficient to maintain proper supervision over the licensed inspectors or proper contacts with the public and the grain industry. The grain crops of the crop years 1933-34 and 1934-35 were of high quality, and no serious problems in supervising inspection were encountered. Difficulty is being encountered during the current year, however, in meeting special problems brought about by crop damage. Lack of funds has also made it necessary to postpone the replacement of equipment to such an extent that the service is being seriously handicapped. With a part of the increase recommended it is expected to replace considerable worn-out and obsolete equipment.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

United States Warehouse Act

(37) Page 82, line 17: Strike out "$316,665" and insert "$326,665"; increase, $10,000.

This amendment would restore the increase of $10,000 provided in the Budget estimates, but disallowed by the House, for expanding the work of inspecting and licensing warehouses for grain and cotton.

In the grain areas of the Middle West, the Department has been unable to respond to all the applications for licenses, and the demand is constantly growing. In the Northwest grain-producing area indications point to a heavy demand for service commencing this Spring, and this demand will double the present licensed grain-storage capacity in that area. The largest grain growers' cooperative organization, which controls many smaller growers' cooperatives, is planning to file applications by March 15, 1936 to license all grain warehouses used by these various associations. Indications are for a strong demand for licensing rice warehouses in Louisiana and Texas. The Farm Credit Banks at New Orleans have been urging the various rice growers' organizations in their area to store their rice in Federally licensed warehouses, and inquiries have already been received from that section.

In view of the various Government agencies engaged in the financing of agricultural products and their general desire, as well as the constantly increasing demand of commercial bankers, for the Federal warehouse receipt as collateral to loans, the Department has tried as far as possible to meet the demand. Practically all financing agencies prefer the Federal warehouse receipt, but they recognize that this Department does not have the force or the funds to license all applicants and have, therefore, accepted other forms of warehouse receipts than those issued under the Federal Warehouse Act, in the hope that sufficient funds would be made available to permit of licensing of all legitimate applicants at an early date. A great many commercial bankers have indicated that the general use of the Federal warehouse receipt would simplify their loaning operations very materially.

The $10,000 increase requested will enable the Department to meet some of the more urgent demands for licenses. However, under present funds, it has been unable to maintain its scheduled number of examinations at all warehouses in the cotton area and has been obliged to refuse applications. Our officials appreciate the importance of maintaining this service on as high a standard as possible. To accomplish this result additional money is needed for personnel, travel, and equipment in meeting the demands made upon them.

GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATION

Enforcement of the Grain Futures Act

(38) Page 84, line 11: Strike out "$196,500" and insert "$201,640"; increase, $5,140.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore an increase of $5,140 provided in the Budget estimates, but disallowed by the House, for additional assistance at the Chicago and New York offices to accomplish a more effective enforcement of the Grain Futures Act.

1. $3,700 of the increase is requested for the employment of two additional assistants at the Chicago office of the Grain Futures Administration to provide for a more direct and comprehensive analysis of trade gossip and reports relating to market conditions and factors of supply and demand emanating from commission houses, market news agencies, and the like, together with a more searching analysis of the trading operations of commission houses and speculators responsible for such trade gossip.

2. $1,440 is for the employment of an additional typist at the New York office to assist in handling the increased volume of detail work incident to the extensive trading activities of branch houses of clearing members of the Chicago Board of Trade located in New York City and other points throughout the East. In addition to the large volume of domestic business, virtually all foreign transactions are routed through New York City.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act

(39) Page 85, line 23: Strike out "$1,537,459" and insert "2,062,079"; increase, $524,620.

The Budget estimates contained an increase of $525,000 for strengthening the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. Of this amount, the House Bill provided an increase of only $380, disallowing $524,620.

The purpose of the Food and Drugs Act is to prevent the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, and the manufacture and sale in the District of Columbia and other territory in which the Federal Government has jurisdiction, of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs. To enforce this Act it is necessary to maintain supervision of the enormous volume of foods and drugs shipped in its jurisdiction. This requires the inspection of food factories and the examination of shipments of foods and drugs, the analysis of samples, and the presentation of evidence in court.

The Act is enforced throughout the United States by a field staff organized into an Eastern, a Central, and a Western District. These three districts are further divided into station territories, each of which covers an average of three States. The station headquarters of the Eastern District are located at Boston, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Atlanta, with inspection substations in Rouses Point, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., Providence, R. I., and Jacksonville, Fla. The station headquarters of the Central District are located at Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, with inspection substations at Houston, Tex., Detroit, Mich., and Memphis, Tenn. The station headquarters of the Western District are located at Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Denver, with inspection substantions at Portland, Oreg., and Spokane, Wash. Each station has a small staff of chemists, clerks, and inspectors. From station headquarters food and drug inspectors travel throughout the station territory to see that there is general compliance with the Act.

The Food and Drugs Act is an all-inclusive measure. It applies to every type of food and all classes of drugs, whether of domestic or foreign origin. Only those products originating in and disposed of wholly within the borders of a State are exempt from its provisions. The task of supervising this traffic has become in the post-war period increasingly complicated and difficult. An enormous number of commodities, which a decade or two ago were made wholly in the household kitchen, are now manufactured commercially and shipped in interstate commerce. A great many new medicinal products have appeared within the same period. To estimate the amount of such articles subject to the Food and

Drugs Act is difficult because of fluctuating prices and volumes. It is safe to say, however, that the combined value of food and drug products requiring attention is more than $15,000,000,000 annually.

Adequate attention under the law to this prodigious traffic would be an imposing task if the routine channels of commerce of the pre-war period, namely, established steamboat and rail lines, were the only arteries to be watched. Supervision of interstate traffic by rail and steamship lines with fixed destinations and discharge points, where samples can readily be obtained, offers a comparatively simple inspection problem. During the past twenty years such a vast proportion of this traffic has been transferred to truck lines that the problem of inspection and supervision has been enormously complicated.

At present about 84 percent of the Food and Drug Administration's attention is devoted to interstate traffic in foods and drugs and about 16 percent to imports. Thirty percent of the total time is given to the drug traffic and 70 percent to foods. Both in the import and in the domestic field first attention is devoted to forms of adulteration or misbranding affecting public health: second, to those involving contamination of foods with filth or decomposition. Because of present limitations of force and funds, the Administration is admittedly required to neglect many classes of food and drug products in the import field which should be permitted entry only after competent inspection and analysis of every arriving shipment. For the same reason it is obliged to overlook known abuses in the domestic field, particularly those involving frauds, cheats, and even, in some instances, cases involving distribution of filthy, decomposed, or otherwise unfit foods.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Sea Food Inspectors

(40) Page 87: Between lines 16 and 17 insert the following new item:

> Sea food inspectors: For personal services of sea food inspectors designated to examine and inspect sea food and the production, packing, and labeling thereof upon the application of any packer of any sea food for shipment or sale within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to amend Section 10A of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended", approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat., p. 871), $80,000.

This new item was recommended by the Department and approved by the Bureau of the Budget, but was omitted from the House Bill. Its purpose is to provide inspectors for sea-food packing plants to carry out the purposes of the Act approved August 27, 1935, amending the Food and Drugs Act (49 Stat., p. 871), which provides that the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of any packer of any sea food for shipment or sale within the jurisdiction of the Act, may, at his discretion, designate inspectors to examine and inspect such food and the production, packing, and labeling thereof, and contemplates that Congress will provide for a number of sea-food inspectors for the purpose. Heretofore, under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1934 (48 Stat., 1204), the entire cost of the sea-food inspection service, including salaries of the inspectors, has been paid from funds contributed by the packers requesting the service. During the fiscal year 1935 the packers contributed $37,250 for this purpose, and during the fiscal year 1936 it is estimated that their contributions will reach $100,000. In order to provide for this inspection it is necessary to assign at least one inspector to each plant requesting the service. At the present time 45 sea-food inspectors are engaged in the work. It is impossible to determine accurately at this time how many additional sea-food packers will request the service during the next fiscal year, but it is certain that the number will not be less than 40. The $80,000 recommended under this item will be used solely for paying the salaries of these inspectors. All other expenses connected with the project will be paid from funds contributed by the packers who apply for this service.

This appropriation will provide for the continuous inspection of the packing of sea foods upon the application of the packers. The service will include inspection of raw materials, the various processes of packing, the sanitary conditions involved, and the finished product.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services in the District of Columbia

(40A)

Page 87, line 18: Strike out "$595,262" and insert "$645,796"; increase, $50,534.

This increase in the limitation on the amount that may be expended out of the total appropriation for the Food and Drug Administration for personal services in the District of Columbia is contingent upon favorable action in restoring the increases recommended in Amendments Nos. 39 and 40 for enforcing the Food and Drugs Act and for Sea Food Inspectors, and will bring the limitation up to the amount included in the Budget estimates. It does not involve any increase in appropriation.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles

(40B)
Page 87, line 20: Strike out "$15,390" and insert "$41,150"; increase $25,760.

This amendment increases the limitation on the amount that may be expended for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles out of the total appropriation for the Food and Drug Administration, and restores the figure recommended in the Budget estimates. It does not involve any increase in appropriation, and is contingent upon favorable action in restoring the increases proposed in Amendments Nos. 39 and 40. The purpose of the amendment is to permit the needed replacement of 30 passenger-carrying vehicles at a net average cost of $435 each when exchange allowances are taken into account and the purchase of 50 additional vehicles at an average cost of $560 each.

The use of automobiles for the purpose of carrying on inspection work under five Acts enforced by the Food and Drug Administration is essential. Factories, dairies, orchards, canneries, warehouses, retail establishments, and other places where foods, drugs, insecticides, and naval stores are manufactured, produced, or distributed must be visited and inspected. Shipments of these commodities by freight, express, and trucks must be kept under surveillance. Samples must be collected and delivered for shipment to laboratories. This can be done most economically and efficiently by the use of automobiles. Automobiles can be obtained for the purpose by hiring commercial cars, by using personally-owned cars of employees on a mileage basis, or by the purchase of Government-owned cars. The latter method has been found to be the most economical in the work of the Food and Drug Administration, costing on the average about 3 1/2 cents per mile. The purchase of additional cars included in these estimates will reduce the use of personally-owned cars which cost on the average about 5 cents per mile. They are needed because of the proposed expansion of the work.

The 30 vehicles to be exchanged are cars or trucks which during the fiscal year 1937 will have been used for the maximum number of miles of economical operation.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

General Administrative Expenses

(41) Page 89, line 13: Strike out "$475,000" and insert "501,250"; increase, $26,250.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore the item to the amount provided in the Budget estimates. For the fiscal year 1936, a total of $614,000 is available from emergency funds for the general administrative expenses of the Soil Conservation Service, so that the amount recommended in the Budget estimates for 1937 ($501,250) is in reality an actual reduction in available funds for this activity of $112,750.

The estimate of $501,250 represents the funds necessary for effective administration in the Washington office. Any reduction would mean the elimination of supervisory personnel and records absolutely essential for properly controlling the fiscal, procurement, and personnel functions involved in the handling of the large amount of funds for which the Soil Conservation Service is responsible.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Soil and Moisture Conservation and Land-Use Investigations

(42) Page 89, line 21: Strike out "$1,540,780" and insert "$2,393,776"; increase, $852,996.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore a cut of $852,996 made by the House Bill, in order to bring the total to the Budget estimate. Including emergency funds, the total amount available for this activity during the fiscal year 1936 is $2,581,974, which compares with $2,393,776 carried in the Budget estimate for 1937, or a reduction of $188,198.

The 1937 estimates of funds for research in soil and water conservation on agricultural lands were carefully made to carry on work already under way and to initiate new work called for by going demonstration projects and for the application of the nationwide farm relief program, which is based primarily on soil conservation. This estimate was pared and reduced below the funds available in 1936 nearly $200,000. Further to cut this budget substantially will delay the tardy progress of needed research in soil conservation. Research should lead the way - not lag behind application of erosion-control measures.

The sudden nationwide expansion of erosion-control work is a widespread response to a belated recognition of the enormous wastage of the basic resource of the Nation. Going work is based upon the simpler and more obvious findings of observation and explanatory experiments. Basic information is needed. Application is running ahead of research; whereas research should lead the way. Research, the "yeast of agriculture", must be advanced more rapidly than work of control, to serve the insistent demands on all sides for information in erosion control and soil conservation.

Demands by the Service field personnel for suitable measures on demonstration projects and the still greater demands arising from the nationwide farm relief measure call for as prompt and as extensive a development of research in cooperation with State experiment stations as facilities and trained personnel will permit.

Erosion is a complex phenomenon. Both as a normal geological process and as accelerated under agricultural practices, erosion is conditioned by intensities and amounts of rainfall, temperature ranges, degree of slope, type of soil and soil profiles, and manner of land use, from place to place. The complexity of erosion is legion. The conservation of soils is conditioned in a similar manner. To find out practical and economical measures of sustained land use - that is, social security - with minimum of waste in funds - private, State and national - requires well-planned and methodical experimentation. Likewise, evaluation of consequences of erosion in water conservation and flood control requires similarly well-planned studies.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations, Demonstrations, and Information

(43) Page 90, line 5: Strike out "$20,453,485" and insert "$24,604,974"; increase, $4,151,489.

The purpose of this amendment is to restore a cut of $4,151,489 made by the House Bill, in order to bring the total to the Budget estimate. Including emergency funds, the total amount available for this project in 1936 is $33,592,335, as compared with $24,604,974 recommended in the Budget estimates for 1937, or a reduction of $8,987,361.

The effect of the reduction proposed by the House Bill would be to reduce below the minimum requirement the established basic national program of soil conservation. This program was developed to continue present operations and to offer a minimum expansion in the direction of ten new demonstration areas to replace ten areas to be completed in the present group of 132, and to provide a minimum degree of assistance to operations outside demonstration areas. Congress has recognized, by implication at least, this need by appropriating $6,284,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act of February 11, 1936. These funds, supplementing emergency funds, were provided so that the Soil Conservation Service might operate effectively on a permanent basis.

Under the amended Soil Conservation Act recently passed by Congress, there is provided a selective retirement of erosive cultivated lands to erosion-resisting crops. For this vast program the Soil Conservation Service will be called on to furnish technical assistance and direction. Rather than reducing present operations, it will be essential to continue these activities and make strenuous efforts to utilize the advantages and services of these activities in furnishing the essential aids to the new farm program.

In addition to the responsibilities established under the amended Soil Conservation Act, there are extensive and increasing requests for assistance to conservation associations, both voluntary and legally constituted, requests from county groups and State agencies, State sponsored WPA projects, and from communities affected by local floods, stream bank, and shore-line cutting. These increasing demands for control action are the result of an awakened public recognition of the seriousness of the problem. Delay in attending to the problems leaves the damage to continue, often with increasing seriousness, and discourages a constructive public attitude which is looking to the Federal Government to assume a distinctly public responsibility. It, therefore, appears to us to be inconsistent to reduce the appropriation of an agency directly concerned with meeting a major national responsibility.

MISCELLANEOUS

Beltsville Research Center

(44) Page 92, line 21: Strike out "$75,000" and insert "$125,000"; increase, $50,000.

This amendment restores the increase of $50,000 provided in the Budget estimates but disallowed by the House, for a more effective administration of the Beltsville Research Center.

This increase is urgently needed to provide for additional personnel and general expenses to meet the critical needs of the Research Center. Supervisory personnel, library assistants, an agronomist, clerical assistants, telephone operators, and patrol engineering service constitute the personnel needs, while chemicals for sewage treatment, a pump for emergency water pumping, electrical transformers, a generator, fire extinguishers, pipe for water and fire protection, and materials for road construction represent the most imperative materials requirements. The consolidation at Beltsville of Department activities which were formerly conducted at points in and around Washington makes it possible to secure the benefits resulting from the common use of Government-owned facilities. The development of the area is a task of considerable magnitude, and with the present appropriation of $75,000 it has been impossible to make the progress essential to the economical and efficient operation of the technical units which are charged with the performance of important investigational work.

MISCELLANEOUS

Forest Roads and Trails

(45) Page 94, line 21: Strike out "$7,082,600" and insert "$8,000,000"; increase, $917,400.

This amendment would restore the appropriation to the amount provided in the Budget estimates.

It might appear that, because the appropriation for the fiscal year 1937, as provided in the House Bill, equals that for the fiscal year 1936, the accomplishments and expenditures in the two years will be the same. Of the proposed appropriation for the fiscal year 1937, however, $3,500,000 is needed to discharge contractual obligations previously incurred. In the preceding year, the corresponding amount was $582,600. This means that, if the House figure is allowed to stand, the amount that would actually be available for expenditure in 1937, after making deductions on account of prior contractual obligations, would be $2,917,400 less than the sum available in 1936.

The foregoing relates only to regular appropriations carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act. There are no emergency funds in sight for forest-road work in the fiscal year 1937, such as were available in the preceding two years. In fact, expenditures in the fiscal year 1936 from both emergency and regular road funds are estimated at $14,800,000. In the fiscal year 1935, similar expenditures were $18,126,614. With an appropriation of $7,082,600 as provided in the House Bill, the funds for forest roads and trails in the fiscal year 1937 from all sources would be $7,700,000 less than those for the fiscal year 1936 and $11,100,000 less than those for 1935. The amount of the Budget estimate is essential to cover necessary maintenance costs and to finance a very small amount of new construction.